FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 074 *17 April 1985*

ALBANIA

Condolence Visits to Embassies Abroad Listed B 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Kempny Praises CSSR Socialist Party's Work D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Apr]
U.S. Alibi for Rejecting USSR Proposal Rejected [Kostka] D 2
Reagan 'Witticisms,' 'Memory Loss' Not Funny D 3
["(VT)" in ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 10 Apr]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Stoph Meets Soviet Minister of Shipbuilding E 1
Honecker Condolences on Enver Hoxha's Death E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Apr]
Fischer Visits Denmark, Meets Political Leaders E 1
Meets Premier, Foreign Minister E 1
Meets CP Chairman, Departs E 3

HUNGARY

National, Local Election Nomination Meetings Held F 1
Multi-Candidate Law Viewed F 1
Pozsgay on Upcoming Elections F 1
Officials Offer Condolences at Albanian Embassy F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 16 Apr]
Lazar Meets Romanian Economic Official Petrescu F 3
Economists in U.S.; Discuss Joint Ventures F 3
Finance Minister Answers Questions on Economy F 3
CCC Official on Inspections, Improving Efficiency F 7
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 13 Apr]
Spring Planting Progresses Despite 3-4 Week Delay F 9
NEPSZABADSAG Publishes MSZMP May Day Slogans [15 Apr] F 10
Workers' Guard Delegation Leaves for Cuba F 10
NEPSZABADSAG Publishes Messages to MSZMP Congress F 11
Poland: PZPR [27 Mar] F 11
Cuba: PCC [27 Mar] F 12
Mongolia: MPRP [27 Mar] F 13
Vietnam: CPV [27 Mar] F 14
FRG: DKP [28 Mar] F 15
FRG: SEW [29 Mar] F 16
France: PCF [28 Mar] F 17
Italy: PCI [29 Mar] F 18
Spain: PCE [29 Mar] F 19
Greece: KKE [28 Mar] F 20
Cyprus: AKEL [28 Mar] F 21

Finland: CPF [28 Mar] F 22
Nicaragua: FSLN [29 Mar] F 23
Cambodia: KPRP [27 Mar] F 24
Laos: LPRP [27 Mar] F 25
Afghanistan: PDPA [29 Mar] F 26
PDRY: YSP [29 Mar] F 26

POLAND

Bilateral Air Service Agreement Signed With U.S. G 1
Jaruzelski Sets Up Government, PRON Working Team G 1
PZPR Politburo To Convene CC Plenum Mid-May G 1
PZPR Official on Failings of Some Intellectuals G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Apr]
University Professor Comments on Intelligentsia G 3
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 12 Apr]
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Meeting of PZPR, ZSL, SD [11 Apr] G 4
Siwicki Addresses Military Friendship Rally G 5
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 12 Apr]
USSR's Sokolov Addresses Military Rally [cross-reference] G 7
Czyrek Addresses 'Days of Soviet Culture' Opening G 7
Jaruzelski Meets Soviet Culture Minister Demichev G 9
Worker Inspectorate Uncovers 'Irregularities' G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Apr]
PZPR Official Views Party Cadre Policy G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Apr]
Briefs: Trade With GDR G 11

ROMANIA

Reportage on Visit of Ceausescu to Canada H 1
Talks With Mulroney H 1
Receives U.S. Foundation Head H 2
Meets Canadian Energy Officials H 2
Speech, Luncheon at Parliament H 3
Receives Ambassadors H 3
Attends Official Dinner H 4
RCP Sends Message to Canadian CP Congress H 4
[SCINTEIA 9 Apr]
Giosan Receives U.S. Congressman Ackerman H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Scholars, Businessmen Discuss CEMA Cooperation I 1
Guyana President Visits; Meets With Leaders I 1
Holds Talks With Djuranovic I 1
Meets With Sukrija I 2
Resumes Talks With Djuranovic I 3
Leaves Belgrade for Zagreb I 4
Sukrija, PCE's Iglesias Begin Official Talks I 4
Serbia LC Commission Discusses National Equality I 4
Two Interrogated in Zagreb Terrorist Trial I 6
Sundic Sees No Quick Changes in Albanian Policy I 7

CONDOLENCE VISITS TO EMBASSIES ABROAD LISTED

AU161838 Tirana ATA in English 1745 GMT 16 Apr 85

["Homages on the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha in Our Diplomatic Representations Abroad" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 16 (ATA) -- On occasion of the great loss of our nation, the death of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, in all the diplomatic representations and missions of the PSR of Albania abroad, the book of condolences was opened. Many political, social personalities, friends and wellwishers of our country in different countries of the world, representatives of the Marxist-Leninist parties, Albanian emigrants have gone to our embassies to express their condolences.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of the National Assembly, of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CP of Vietnam and head of the State Council of the S.R. of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CP of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Duc Tan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the CP of Vietnam and minister of foreign affairs, Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the State Council [title as received], Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vu Quang, member of the Central Committee and director of the Foreign Department of the CC of the CP of Vietnam, the General Colonel Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff and vice-minister of people's defence and other comrades went to our embassy in Hanoi to express their condolences on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Likewise, the wreath sent by the secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan with the inscription "To Comrade Enver Hoxha with respect and sorrow" was laid in our embassy. Wreaths with flowers were also laid on behalf of the Central Committee of CP of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the SR of Vietnam as well as by other central institutions, mass organizations, etc.

The premier of the Turkish republic, Turgut Ozal went to our embassy in Ankara and on behalf of the Turkish people as well as in his name, expresssed their profound grief and condolences. He was accompanied by the minister of state, Mesut Yilmaz.

Likewise, the Secretary General of the President of the Republic Sedat Guneral, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Vahit Halefoglu, the former Vice-Premier Hikmet Cetin as well as many other friends and wellwishers of our country also went to our embassy to pay homage. They with the warmest words written in the book, expressed their sincere condolences for this great loss of our party and people. Hikmet Cetin, stressed among the other things: "Enver Hoxha turned Albania into an independent and respected country. He taught the Albanian nation and the whole world how to live with their own forces and independently, having no need for anyone. His death was a great loss for this country and people and the whole world as well... We believe that Albania during all its history will continue the respected policy and the example of Enver Hoxha".

In our consulate in Istanbul a large number of personalities expressed their condolences. Nevzat Aeaz, the vali [governor] of Istanbul, left this note in the book of condolences:

"The death of the first secretary of the Party of Labour of Albania, the leader Enver Hoxha has aroused a great sorrow. During my visit to Albania, I have closely noticed the very great love the Albanian people cherished for Enver Hoxha. With his death Albania lost her great leader and the most beloved son. The citizens of Istanbul and I express the most sincere condolences on this great loss to the friendly Albanian people".

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic Giulio Andreotti went to the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Rome to pay homage on the death of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha and expressed his condolences and signed the respective book.

Likewise, the general director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Bruno Botai, the chief of the ceremonial of the Italian Republic Emanuele Scamaca del Murgo as well as other political and social personalities of the country paid homage.

Among the high ranking personalities that went to pay homage to our embassy in Algiers was also the premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Abdelhamid Brahimi, who on behalf of the president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic left this note in the book: "We learned with profound grief of the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania. With the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the PSR of Albania lost a great thinker and statesman, who devoted all his life to the construction of socialism and the strengthening of the independence of the country. At these moments of grief, on behalf of the president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and the general secretary of the party of the Front of National Liberation, on behalf of the Algerian Government and people, I want to express our profound and sincere condolences to the Albanian leaders, the government and people of the PSR of Albania".

The secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, Rashidi Kawawa [spelling as received] went to the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Dar es Salaam where he expressed his condolences and signed the book of condolences on behalf of the chairman of the party and the president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, of the National Executive Committee and the entire Tanzanian people. Condolences were also expressed by the minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania, Mkapa and others.

A wreath was laid at our embassy in Bucharest on behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu. Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, the Deputy Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, the Deputy Ioan Totu, vice-chairman of the State Council, Ilie Vaduva, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly [title as received], Constantin Oancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs and other personalities went to the embassy to express their condolences and signed the book of condolences.

Many compariots residing in the SR Romania went also to the embassy to pay homage.

Radovan Vlajkovic, vice-chairman of the Presidency of SFR of Yugoslavia, Dr. Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federative Council of the Assembly of SFR of Yugoslavia, Budimir Loncar, federative deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Andrej Grahor, vice-chairman of the Federative Committee for Communication and other functionaries of the Federative Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and of the Federative Secretariat for Foreign Trade etc, paid homage in our embassy in Belgrade.

Many political, social and economic personalities of the Austrian Republic went to our embassy, in Vienna, expressed their condolences and signed the book of condolences. Among the country's political personalities, the minister of foreign affairs, Leopold Gratz, accompanied by the chief of cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ambassador Dietrich Buovski and the protocol chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Ambassador Kristoff Kornaro etc, paid homage on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Austria. Homages were paid also by representatives of the international organisations with the center in Vienna like the general director of the Organisation of United Nations for Atomic Energy (Inatom), Hans Blix etc. The chairman of the German Communist Party, Horst Dietrich Koch and others paid homage, too.

The Vice-Chairman of the Swedish parliament Ingegerd Troedson the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Piere Shori, the distinguished personality, Ambassador Vtinar Jaring [spelling as received] representatives of art culture and science etc, went to our embassy in Stockholm to pay homage to and to convey their condolences. The book of condolences was also signed by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Denmark Jorgen Petersen.

Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Patriotic Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mitko Grigorov, vice-chairman of the Council of State and vice-chairman of the People's Assembly, Ivan Ganev, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Marin Marinov, vice-minister of foreign trade and others, went to our embassy in Sofia to express their condolences on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Homages were paid also by compatriots residing in Bulgaria.

The vice-chairman of the State Council of the PR of China, Li Pen, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs [title as received] Zhou Nan, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Ke and other personalities went to our embassy in Beijing to express their condolences. A wreath was laid on behalf of the president of the P.R. of China Li Xiannian.

The secretary of the CC of the German United Socialist Party, Deputy Werner Jarowinsky, paid homage at our embassy in Berlin on behalf of the chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker. Likewise, the first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski and the secretary of state and the first vice-minister of foreign affairs Dr Herbert Krolikowski, the vice-minister of foreign trade Wilhelm Bostram, etc. paid homage.

KEMPNY PRAISES CSSR SOCIALIST PARTY'S WORK

AU121555 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 85 p 2

[Excerpts] A festive meeting of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party marking the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army was held in the Prague Valdstejnsky Palace on Wednesday. The session was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech SR headed by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech SR and the Czech National Council.

Josef Kempny addressed the session. He said:

We appreciate your principled ideological political approach, which you expressed at the 10th session of your Central Committee last May and which is also characteristic of the present session. It is reflected not only in your objective analysis of our joint struggles during the period of occupation, the national and democratic revolution, and in the years of building and further developing our socialist society, but, primarily, in what was expressed here as the lesson from the past for our present and future activities.

Our socialist society has deep respect for the progressive traditions of the revolutionary struggles of the Czech and Slovak peoples. It understands their significance and their relevance in connection with our current efforts. Despite an undeniable qualitative change in the conditions under which we live, even in the period of building a developed socialist society, we seek, and find, in the glorious stages of history through which we have passed many sources of motivation and inspiration.

After liberation in 1945, Josef Kempny stressed, conditions were established in Czechoslovakia for the national and democratic revolution to grow into a socialist revolution. As a result of the completely changed domestic situation and the international correlation of class forces, even those representatives of political parties of the National Front, whose aim was to preserve capitalism in the CSSR, were forced to accept the Kosice Government Program. It was essential for the further advancement of our society in the direction of socialism that, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the people implemented the political and socioeconomic transformations contained in this program and that, in this struggle, they convinced themselves, through their own experience, of the antipeople policy of the reactionary forces, a policy defending the interests of the bourgeoisie. In this connection, Josef Kempny noted that also in noncommunist political parties, including the former National Socialist Party and its left wing, many people refused to approve of reactionary policy and courageously fought for implementation of the Kosice Government Program and, subsequently, for Gottwald's 2-year construction plan. Also, in the days of February 1948 when the attempt of the bourgeoisie to reverse the course of history was thwarted by the mighty revolutionary feat of the working people, who were mobilized by the Communist Party, the working people stood firmly on the side of progress.

In the glorious days of February, Josef Kempny went on to say, our National Front, supported by people's masses, underwent a rebirth and social organizations became its full-fledged members. An important role in building the foundations of our socialist society was played also by your regenerated Czechoslovak Socialist Party, which actively helped implement the historic transformations of our country. Its functionaries and members did a lot of good work for society in representative bodies, national committees, and other spheres of our life.

All the positive things that have been said about the past work of your party and its members are twice as true today when we are in the stage of building a developed socialist society. Josef Kempny then characterized the period since the 16th CPCZ Congress, the goals of which, together with the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we are concluding this year. All political parties and social organizations of the National Front have come to identify with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Your Central Committee and your eighth national conference, too, endorsed the set tasks and targets at the very beginning.

We know very well from our mutual cooperation, Josef Kempny said, how much effort have you exerted in political-educational work, in working with members of your party in science and technology, in implementing election programs of the National Front, in fulfilling the whole set of tasks laid down for national committees by the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, and, last but not least, in further developing and improving the activity of National Front agencies at all levels. We greatly appreciate your activity in developing relations with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, in the struggle for European security and cooperation, and in support of nations fighting for their freedom and for peace and social progress.

We have entered the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a year in which our entire country is exerting concentrated efforts to fulfill the planned tasks in a dignified manner, Josef Kempny stressed. We have been successful in this work. Despite reduced resources, our national economy is successfully developing and adapting well to the challenging conditions. The internal as well as external balance of the Czechoslovak economy is strengthening. Although we have scored undeniable successes in implementing the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, especially in the last 2 years, we cannot be fully satisfied yet. So far, we have not overcome some problems. Our production continues to be excessively material and energy-intensive. Also, in applying progress yielded by research and development, the decisive part of the road is still ahead of us. Utmost attention will have to be devoted to improving our salesmanship in international trade. It is essential to improve the quality of management processes, to sustain and deepen people's work activity, and to not waste this activity. Everywhere we must be concerned primarily with enhancing and improving implementation of the qualitative aspect of the replacement process.

This year's long and tough winter has not made our tasks any easier, Josef Kempny said. We have no choice but to make sure, by doubling our efforts, that the short falls in our national economy are made up for and that this is done in the planned structure and quality of production. What matters, however, is not just fulfillment of the economic plan in the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the formation of a good point of embarkation for the Eight 5-Year Plan, but also fulfillment of the election programs of the National Front. The basis of success is mobilization of the working people for productive, dedicated work in the spirit of the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front, and the CSSR Government. We trust that the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, too, will actively and effectively contribute to fulfillment of all forthcoming targets, whose attainment is in the interest of all society.

U.S. 'ALIBI' FOR REJECTING USSR PROPOSAL REJECTED

LD151115 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Antonin Kostka, an editor, draws attention in the following commentary to some elements Washington is trying to put together for its next alibi:

From the moral point of view, the situation is developing very unfavorably for the Reagan administration. The first sign to its detriment was the apparent reluctance with which it agreed to the Soviet proposal for talks on space and both strategic and medium-range weapons. It made a no less unfavorable impression on the world public when, at odds with its own agreement that all these arms systems should be discussed as a whole, as being interlinked, it began to behave and act as if the talks did not concern space weapons at all. The American attitude and goodwill were made even more doubtful when Congress approved additional billions of dollars for further strategic weapons of a new type. And the Reagan administration crowned it all with its unprecedentedly rapid rejection of the new Soviet disarmament initiatives, particularly the moratorium on space and nuclear weapons and even on freezing nuclear missile arms in Europe, which the USSR introduced unilaterally.

How seriously these antipeace attitudes are threatening the reputation of the U.S. Administration is borne out by the fact that the highest U.S. representatives, particularly President Reagan and his secretary of defense, Weinberger, have personally taken a hand in putting tobether an alibi. Besides the worn-out assertions, such as that this was a propaganda maneuver, used by both of them in a "touching" accord, Weinberger has come out with an argument about some sort of dangerous treachury in the Soviet proposal for a freeze. The Soviets Weinberger claims, can afford a moratorium in Europe because they enjoy superiority, and to accept their freeze proposal would make this superiority permanent. And the evidence? According to Weinberger the United States has in Europe only around 100 missiles while the Soviet Union has 417. This is a simple argument convincing only to simpletons -- and not only because giving a precise figure for the other side in contrast to a rounded figure for one's own side is itself suspicious. Every person who is the least bit informed knows that over 7,000 American nuclear warheads for medium-range missile and aircraft delivery vehicles form a part of the NATO arsenal in Europe and that the nuclear missile arsenals of England and France are also targeted on the East. Weinberger's assertion is therefore an utter deceit.

Lately, President Reagan has also begun to play on the old specter of the so-called threat stemming from Soviet superiority. For instance, in an interview for the 12 April issue of THE TIMES, the British newspaper, Reagan described Soviet opposition to the United States space arms buildup as hypocritical because allegedly, and I quote, "the Soviets themselves possess the sole antimissile system in the world which is really operational." This argument also has simpletons in mind who, for instance, do not know or have forgotten that the United States and the USSR agreed on building one antimissile system each in the first SALT treaty on strategic weapons. Besides, the true effectiveness of any arms system can only be proven in a real conflict. So the purpose of Reagan's indignation at the alleged Soviet hypocrisy is very transparent. Its purpose is to justify the United States' continued unilateral space arms buildup and to acquire an additional alibi. The whole matter has one more aspect however. If one tries to create an alibi at any cost, even from such dubious elements, one must need such an alibi very urgently and therefore one fully realizes one's guilt. Something so striking cannot escape general attention, however. In this sense, the attempt to acquire an additional alibi for the antipeace attitudes of the Reagan administration is totally futile.

REAGAN 'WITTICISMS,' 'MEMORY LOSS' NOT FUNNY

AU121525 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 10 Apr 85 p 2

["(VT)" signed commentary: "Still the Same"; uppercase passages published in widespace]

[Text] Should someone believe that President Ronald Reagan learned a lesson from the extremely negative international reaction to his ill-famed "witticism" last August -- namely, that "in 5 minutes the bombing of Soviet Russia will start" -- he has greatly erred. The top American representative has not changed.

With a fixed idea about his own wit, he continues making statements which the well-known journalist Tom Wicker described in THE NEW YORK TIMES as being on the level of a "bad night-club comic."

Here are a few examples of Reagan's so-called witticisms:

At a recent dinner given by the Gridiron Club in Washington, Reagan replied to rumors that he is undergoing psychiatric treatment by saying: "No one need worry. For days on end I do nothing but sit in my study and push buttons." (What he meant were the "buttons" of nuclear armament systems.)

In reply to questions about the course of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, Reagan said: "Oh, I have good news from Geneva. They repaired by wife Nancy's watch there in time."

Truly side-splitting, isn't it?

In a critical situation, when tens of thousands of American farmers are losing their land and property because of the government's economic policies and bank speculation, Ronald Reagan declared at that very same dinner: "I think we should keep the grain at home and export the farmers." (In this context, Wicker remarked that Reagan was elected to the White House by the votes of those very same farmers whom he is now casting off "for export." He is doing this in the awareness that, according to the Constitution, he cannot have a third term in office.)

Let us concede that Reagan is truly convinced of his irresistible wit. But what can be said about his other statements, which are meant absolutely seriously and officially?

He was asked at a press conference about his stand on the bloody events in the Republic of South Africa, and specifically on the massacres of people peacefully demonstrating against apartheid in Uitenhag and other cities. Reagan said: "In South Africa there are elements which do not desire a peaceful solution." From this the press correctly deduced -- and this was also the intent of his statement -- that in his opinion the negroes have brought the disaster upon themselves. During the past 13 months the terror unleashed by the Pretoria government has claimed more than 3000 victims, as was recently reported by UPI. But, of course, according to Reagan, these are not victims but subversive "elements."

At the same press conference the U.S. President conceded that "he had not yet had time" to read the speech made by the British foreign secretary in which this outstanding member of the government that is America's closest ally voiced concern over and objections to Washington's plans for preparing a "star war". The speech was delivered A WEEK prior to Reagan's press conference and was heavily reported by all communications media, including American media, as a most weighty statement particularly in connection with the Geneva talks of the U.S. and USSR delegations!

And, finally, we have a typical Reagan illiterate [ne gramotna] remark about his shameful decision TO NOT VISIT the memorial in the former Nazi concentration camp in Dachau when he visits Europe in May: "Only very few Germans are left now who can still remember the war; and there are certainly none who at that time were of adult age and participated in it in any manner." Well, what surprising news -- not only for the Germans, but also for all the European peoples who have not lost their memories, unlike the President of the United States. But perhaps this is because they did not spend the war in cosy Hollywood film studios.

STOPH MEETS SOVIET MINISTER OF SHIPBUILDING

LD162322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- On Tuesday, GDR Premier Willi Stoph praised the high level of fraternal relations and close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. Stoph conducted a friendly talk with Igor Belousov, the Soviet minister of shipbuilding, who is in Berlin for the signing of a government agreement for the period 1986 to 1990 on cooperation between the GDR and USSR.

Stoph confirmed the determination to fight at the side of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community for the protection of peace and the end of the arms race. In this connection he praised the new Soviet peace initiative announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, to which the peoples now expect a positive reaction from the United States.

The parties to the talk expressed their conviction that, with the government agreement signed on the previous day, an important contribution was made to realizing the long-term programme on the development of bilateral cooperation in science, technology and production up to the year 2000.

HONECKER CONDOLENCES ON ENVER HOXHA'S DEATH

AU152104 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following condolence telegram to the Central Committee of the AWP:

I extend our sincere sympathy to the AWP Central Committee and to all Albanian communists on the death of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. In Enver Hoxha the Albanian people have lost a leader who has earned great credit in the anti-fascist national liberation struggle, in forming the party, and in establishing the socialist people's power in Albania.

The GDR communists express the conviction that the Albanian working people will resolutely and successfully continue socialist construction.

FISCHER VISITS DENMARK, MEETS POLITICAL LEADERS

Meets Premier, Foreign Minister

LD121817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Apr (ADN) -- The talks that GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, held during his 3-day official visit to Denmark with leading representatives of that country were extremely constructive, useful for both sides, and in the interests of international detente.

This morning Oskar Fischer met with Prime Minister Poul Schlueter at Christiansborg Castle, his official residence. Oskar Fischer conveyed to him greetings and best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and the greetings were cordially reciprocated.

The greetings were linked with the conviction that this official visit by the foreign minister will also contribute to the further consolidation of good-neighborly relations between the GDR and Denmark and form part of a political dialogue, which in this serious international situation is more necessary than ever. All states must make their voices heard when the vital questions of mankind are involved.

Prime Minister Poul Schlueter expressed his satisfaction with the stable relations between Denmark and the GDR and the regular official contacts between the two countries' foreign ministers and other high-ranking representatives. He shared the concern about international developments, which are the subject of constant analysis and discussion on the Danish side. In the Danish view, it is necessary and possible to continue detent. This is the path of reason, which all states, large and small, must pursue.

Oskar Fischer said the two sides agreed on that, and he stressed that dialogue can proceed well and successfully if the sides taking part heed and respect one another and include their respective alliance members. The significance of the dialogue then goes beyond a bilateral framework.

Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen also took part in the talks, which took place in a businesslike and constructive manner.

Afterwards, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his host, Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, resumed their official talks, which were concluded with the signing of an agreement on road traffic and an agreement on cooperation in veterinary services. The constructive exchange of views, which was conducted in an open atmosphere, concentrated on an examination of the state of bilateral relations and on international problems.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and Denmark rest on a solid and broad foundation and are developing in a good-neighborly way. This applies to all areas of interstate cooperation and political exchanges of views, and also to transportation, trade, the economy, environmental protection, and treaties.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR is not seeking "fair-weather relations." What is needed is to constantly readapt relations to the growing demands of everyday life.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen agreed, pointing out that these relations must be sufficiently viable for the solution of everyday problems and for the organization of future cooperation. He outlined in detail the Danish wishes for an increase in economic relations and trade, which should be brought into better accord with the two states' opportunities. In this spirit he welcomed the signing of the two agreements as helpful measures.

The exchange of views between the ministers devoted much space to international questions.

The GDR foreign minister referred to the continuing seriousness of the international situation, of the stationing of new U.S. medium-range weapons in West Europe. Acceleration of the so-called MX missile program and "star wars" plans demonstrate this. It is completely inexplicable that the new Soviet initiative, aimed at reducing international tension, has not only not received an appropriate response, but that attemtps are being made to devalue its significance for the international climate and for Soviet-American negotiations. This is not a responsible approach or one designed to create a favorable international climate.

Oskar Fischer told his Danish counterpart about the GDR's wide-ranging efforts in a broad political dialogue to help create the necessary worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

This is in accordance with the peace concept of the socialist states.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen stressed that Denmark also welcomes every sign that revives and consolidates detente. His country welcomes the start of new negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva and wishes them every success.

Denmark also sees the need to work patiently and constructively at the Stockholm conference, in the United Nations and in other international bodies for results that promote detente in the interests of mankind.

The Danish foreign minister accepted with thanks Oskar Fischer's invitation to pay an official visit to the GDR.

Danish Folketing President Svend Jakobsen received Oskar Fischer this afternoon at Christiansborg Castle for an informative exchange of opinions.

Oskar Fischer recalled during this friendly talk the Danish patriots' struggle against Hitlerite fascism and their struggle to save German antifascists. Brecht's words, written after immigration to Denmark, to the effect that the victory of reason is the victory of reasonable men is particularly true today in a period of international tension. Parliamentary President Svend Jakobsen agreed with this, stressing the significance of parliamentary links between peoples and states of different social orders in consolidating peace and detente.

Meets CP Chairman, Departs

LD122147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Apr (ADN) -- The close relations between the SED and the Danish Communist Party are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are an important factor in the struggle for peace and international security. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, and Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, during a meeting today in Copenhagen.

Oskar Fischer conveyed the fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which Jorgen Jensen gratefully reciprocated. Concerning his meetings with leading politicians of Denmark during his visit, Oskar Fischer noted with satisfaction the agreement of views which had been expressed, to the effect that political dialogue must be used more than ever to achieve an improvement in the international situation.

There was agreement that everything must be done to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Together with the USSR and the other socialist states, the GDR advocates creating a worldwide coalition of reason and realism of all peace-loving forces.

Jorgen Jensen stressed the significance of good-neighborly relations between Denmark and the GDR for peaceful development throughout Europe. Trust and cooperation must determine the relations of states toward one another. He assured Oskar Fischer that the Danish Communists will contribute everything within their power toward this.

In the evening GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer ended his 3-day visit to Denmark and returned to Berlin.

NATIONAL, LOCAL ELECTION NOMINATION MEETINGS HELD

Multi-Candidate Law Viewed

LD161129 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI) -- The nominating meetings of members of parliament and councils began all over Hungary on Monday. The election presidiums took the oath and the People's Front Committees elected the chairmen and speakers of the nominating meetings.

On Monday three nominating meetings were held in constituencies in the capital, one in Bekes County and two in Zela County.

The elections have been outstanding events of the Hungarian home political life over the recent decades but especially great interest and much political activity precede this year's election as the provisions of the new Election Law enacted in 1983 will be put into practice for the first time.

The law does not affect the basic principle of people's representation as stipulated in the Constitution but contains some major modifications that create favourable conditions for the better work of people's representation organizations and help further expand socialist democracy and the number of people involved in public life.

The principal new feature of the Election Law is that each constituency and election district has to muster at least two candidates both for the mp and the council member post. It was possible to nominate several candidates earlier too but this year it is compulsory.

The compulsory multiple nomination has increased the importance of nominating meetings. The organizers expect more interest and activity at these meetings as they provide an opportunity for a community to speak their opinion concerning development priorities and learn the persons who venture to represent their interests as parliament or council members.

The candidates can put forward their own election programmes during the campaign and offer them for approval to the citizens. This does not contradict the requirement that each candidate endorse the election programme of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front as the local and national development priorities are different. Those who finish runner-up at the elections but receive at least a quarter of the votes will be deputy mp's and deputy council members, and in case of vacancy, will automatically get the post.

Besides the compulsory multiple nomination it lends special import to this year's council elections that in the next five-year plan term, beginning next year, the councils will be given more funds and independence to realize their development aims and organize supplies to the satisfaction of the population.

Pozsgay on Upcoming Elections

LD170523 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 16 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, informed the press on the parliamentary and local council elections to be held on June 8, 1985.

Imre Pozsgay said that 7.5 million Hungarian citizens born before June 9, 1967 may exercise their right of voting. Altogether 387 mp's and almost 45 thousand local council members are to be elected.

Under the Election Law of December 22, 1983, at least two candidates must be nominated in each constituency. The candidates are to be nominated by the Patriotic People's Front, by social organizations, by companies, cooperatives and institutes operating in the constituency or by voters at the nominating meetings taking place from April 15 to May 15.

Each enfranchised citizen can be nominated for parliamentary or local council membership, if the nominee secures the approval of at least one third of the citizens attending the meeting and declares to accept the programme of the Patriotic People's Front. In awareness of the candidates and their individual programmes voters will elect the candidate whom they expect to represent their interests more appropriately in the subsequent five years.

A candidate is declared elected for the National Assembly or local council if he secured more than half of the valid votes. If the losing candidate gets a quarter of the valid votes, he will be declared an alternate mp or an alternate local council member. The constituences has been demarcated to permit every 30,000 inhabitants to elect an mp, and every 600 to 1,000 inhabitants to elect a local council member.

It will be for the first time this year that voters cast their votes on a national list including 35 mp candidates under the proposal of the Patriotic People's Front. By means of the national list politicians, trade union and youth leaders, leaders of national minorities, senior church be connected to any constituency can become mp's through a kind of plebiscite (the national list was published on April 12).

Discussing first experiences Imre Pozsgay said that there is a keen interest in the nominating meetings and the participants are more active than five years ago. He also spoke of attempts to exercise pressure on voters in the interest of a candidate in some constituencies, but the competent officials of the Patriotic People's Front had taken a resolute stand against such practices.

The list of candidates is to be published on May 29. In constituencies where neither candidates get more than the half of votes, the elections must be repeated on June 22. The newly elected parliament is to be convened for July 8.

OFFICIALS OFFER CONDOLENCES AT ALBANIAN EMBASSY

AU170944 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, was laid to rest in Tirana on Monday, 15 April. Enver Hoxha died on Thursday, 11 April at the age of 76.

Prior to the funeral, Ramiz Alia, the newly elected Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly, gave a funeral speech in front of hundreds of thousands of people in Tirana's central square.

On the occasion of the death of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, Sandor Nagy, member of the Presidential Council, and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, paid a condolences visit at the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Budapest.

LAZAR MEETS ROMANIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL PETRESCU

LD162330 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 16 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Gheorghe Petrescu, vice-chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Romanian economic mixed intergovernmental cooperation committee, in the parliament building Tuesday.

Present at the friendly meeting were Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the committee, and Nicolae Veres, Romanian ambassador in Budapest.

ECONOMISTS IN U.S.; DISCUSS JOINT VENTURES

LD161848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Hungarian economists have been giving lectures in two U.S. cities about the establishment of Hungarian-American joint companies. Bela Csikos-Nagy, chairman of the economics society, has talked in Chicago about further development of the reform of economic management, while Gyorgy Oblath, director-general of a foreign trade enterprise, has lectured on Hungarian regulations concerning joint enterprises, and Gerd Brio, head of a department at the chamber of commerce, spoke about the advantages and opportunities of joint enterprises. A similar round-table discussion has taken place in Milwaukee. One of the larger firms of this city, famed for its engineering industry, has already opened discussions on the possible establishment of a joint production enterprise in Hungary.

FINANCE MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ECONOMY

LD161107 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1715 GMT on 15 April broadcasts a 90-minute phone-in program entitled "Radio Diary" presented by Mihaly Galik and Zoltan Farkas with Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, as the studio guest. The voices of the presenters cannot be separately identified.

One of the presenters begins by asking Hetenyi to assess the financial position for the first quarter of the year after the production losses resulting from the harsh winter conditions. Hetenyi replies that "despite the difficulties," industrial production has grown but only by 1 percent and that several branches of industry face "an incredible amount of difficulty" this year; he cites the metallurgy industry as an example. The metallurgy industry has experienced an 8-percent drop in production, "which is a sensitive loss but not some kind of complete paralysis." Production in the construction industry is down 20 percent compared with last year but "the winter has not caused particular damage to agriculture." Hetenyi thinks that despite the difficulties it is "possible to achieve the production output planned for this year."

The presenter then asks what the possibilities are for making up the backlog. Hetenyi replies that the price for making up the backlog will be higher energy consumption than was planned, "perhaps not only because of the winter," which will cause extra expense. He doubts whether the chemical industry will be able to make up the backlog and some plants will incur higher wage costs. Hetenyi says that the "key question" of economic development is the extent to which they achieve their export plan. The presenter asks him to describe the situation in this respect.

Hetenyi admits that although import quotas have been fulfilled, "our export deliveries lag behind plans," but this is only for the first quarter of 1985 and he will not "generalize for the entire year."

One of the presenters then turns to the question of price increases in light of the 23 January centrally controlled price increase package, which resulted in a 4 percent rise in consumer prices. He plays two recorded questions from listeners. The first: "How long is inflation going to last? Why are product prices sometimes raised without being announced in the daily papers?" The second: "What effect will the devaluation of the forint have on domestic prices in terms of European currencies and the dollar?" The presenter then asks what the chances are of carrying out an anti-inflation policy.

Hetenyi replies: "It is possible to carry out an anti-inflation policy, but naturally the anti-inflation regulations cannot be completely in conflict with other fundamental economic objectives. In other words, an anti-inflationary policy that would reduce material interest in exporting or would obstruct exporting would not achieve anything." He goes on to say: "Concerning the rate of inflation, I think that we have serious hopes in the coming years of ensuring production growth and the appropriate structural changes and improving living conditions amid a lower level of price increases. If any of these remains unfulfilled we shall not be happy even if inflation is eliminated."

This is followed by a short discussion on the declining value of the forint as a result of the strength of the dollar. Hetenyi remarks that "Hungary does not carry out a sort of intended, autonomous, and independent devaluation policy. Let's not forget that price levels reflect other factors and are not created in advance; it expresses the extent to which the competitiveness of the Hungarian economy can obtain hard currency under normal circumstances."

This is followed by a recorded interview with the director of Chemolimpex, a Hungarian foreign trade enterprise dealing in chemical goods, who says that the export prospects for his company are good, but it needs an increase and consistent supply of energy and raw materials. Hetenyi answers this by explaining that Hungary has imported extra heating fuel at extra cost because of the extraordinary cold winter, but this must be regarded as a one-off measure since any permanent rise in imports would "conflict with our ideas of balance, and should be quickly stopped because it would undercut our future."

One of the presenters then asks Hetenyi to explain whether Hungary's debt burdens have really decreased. Hetenyi answers by saying that "they will decrease" on the basis of calculations for the next two or three years and that with the growth of exports "a bit more money could be spent on importing new technology or on expanding the variety of consumer goods."

The program continues with a recorded interview -- date not specified -- with the director of a machine tool factory who explains that foreign competitiveness depends very much on the credit terms available. They find, therefore, that socialist countries are the best markets because they generate large, advance orders on the basis of state-to-state agreements. Hetenyi comments that although the Hungarian National Bank finances enterprise credit abroad, Hungarian exporters must nevertheless sell only to solvent consumers. There then follow two recorded listeners' questions. The first: "To what extent does creating joint ventures where Western interests are the majority shareholders serve the building of socialism?" The second asks whether Hungary is intending to join the International Development Agency and the International Finance Corporation as reported in the 6 April issue of HETI VILAGGAZDASAG. The presenter also reads out a letter from a listener who asks why Hungary gives aid to Far Eastern countries such as Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam when it has enough problems of its own.

Hetenyi begins by commenting on the joint venture question, saying: "According to Hungarian regulations, generally Hungarian majority shareholding is the characteristic feature in joint ventures.

"According to the basic regulation, foreigners can have majority holdings in banking, tourism, and some service sectors." Regarding membership in international economic organizations, it has been Hungary's policy since 1968 to join, providing the organization serves the interests of the country. He says that Hungary's position on aid is "entirely fair" and being less than 1 percent of national income is not enough to "seriously affect domestic economic developments." He divides Hungary's aid into several types:

-- to socialist countries,

-- to underdeveloped countries or those in crisis,

-- to countries with "a serious international role in world policy," such as Far Eastern countries and Cuba, and

-- given through world organization channels such as the UN and UNESCO.

A musical interval follows.

The program continues with a discussion on the difficulty of measuring the profitability of Hungarian enterprises. Hetenyi's view is that most prices in Hungary reflect market values and that the state aims to enhance competition where possible, and, where this is not possible, to adjust prices in accordance with world market prices. He is then asked how he responds to managers of successful enterprises who complain "frequently" that the state takes too much money from them and their hard work and profitability is not rewarded properly. Hetenyi replies: "I do not think we can significantly change this. I refer to the fact that half the outlays in the central budget are for social insurance, education, health and other state institutions. These outlays cannot be reduced, indeed they will increase. This is why we need the income. Reduction of the tax burden on enterprises can be done to the extent to which producer subsidies can be reduced."

The discussion then turns to enterprises with losses. Hetenyi says there were under 100 in 1984 -- one-third of which were repeated loss-makers. The financial authorities can "shake the foundations a bit" of small firms, but it is more difficult with large companies for social reasons.

This is followed by a recorded interview with (Martin Pethoe), a department head at the Economic Research Institute, who talks about the findings of a survey on the reasons behind choice of earnings schemes by enterprises. Despite expectations, only 46 percent of enterprises have chosen one of the new forms of earnings regulations setting income levels. A further 11 percent opted for the "income growth regulation scheme"; and 35 percent have centrally-regulated personal incomes. The presenter then plays a recorded telephone call from an irate pensioner asking how old people are supposed to manage on 2,000 forints a month; the presenter says there have been other such calls, and he must ask the finance minister to answer this "unpleasant" question. Hetenyi replies that this is not a question of being "pleasant or unpleasant". "We must not lost sight of the fact that in Hungary today there are 4.6 million active earners and 2.2 million pensioners. In other words, one earner maintains his children, and on top of this two earners have to support one pensioner." He agrees that a pension is an "earned right" and not a provision; he agrees that the realistic figure -- 2,500 forints per month -- is low, but it has been protected and "even raised slightly" in the past few years, but despite attempts the funds are simply not available.

Otto Pirity, head of a department at the Theoretical Research Institute of Trade Unions, gives recorded remarks on his research findings on worker productivity, findings which show that the work collective is most beneficial to the national economy in terms of productivity and wages.

The presenter asks Hetenyi for his opinion on whether the benefits of enterprise economic work collectives can permeate the activities of an enterprise as a whole.

Hetenyi replies: "I am sure that the work of enterprise economic work collectives has some effect. Workers feel and see for themselves that more can be produced with more organized work, and I am certain that there will be a greater demand for the enterprise management to organize work so the workers can earn more. He also says that "enterprises must be able to satisfy the requirements of the population and the people's economy with the work carried out during the main working hours, and then everything will work out fine. The trouble is that these requirements are not always satisfied."

The presenter then gave a round-up of questions and comments phoned in by listeners as to whether what he termed a "freeze on investments" is going to last. Hetenyi replies: "I am not aware of a freeze, there is no regulation stating that people must not invest. Certainly, we have tried to curtail the investment purchasing power. This will last as long as the increase in our productivity does not accelerate to such an extent that we become able to increase domestic consumption. Then there will be no need to reduce investments. Recently we have had to do this to help real wages and living standards."

Turning to the most important topic, that of the economic management system and its reform, the presenter sums up some of the major steps that have already been taken in this direction and adds that the question many people now want answered is: "What next?"

Hetenyi says that was outlined very clearly and comprehensively by the MSZMP Central Committee last April. Enterprises are the foundations and pillars of the economy. He says: "In the end the economy produces what enterprises produce, and this is why strengthening the orientation of enterprises toward independence, incentives, and efficiency is in the center of the entire reform process. A number of other issues are connected to this. In our opinion, this can only be achieved by enlarging the sphere of action of market forces."

He outlines the requirements: "I think what can be demanded of a leadership is that two things should be present in a reform before it can be characterized as a reform process: First, there should be adequately clear directions which should be in haramony with one another so that individual steps can reinforce each other. Secondly, there should be tangible progress. Thus we should not stand still with all these correct directions. At the same time, a policy of great leaps forward seldom brings the awaited results, not just because new situations cases friction in the economy, but because economics and social support by the public, on the one hand, and the economic process, on the other, just proceed together."

Recordings of a few telephone calls by listeners are then played. The calls express opinions about the desirability of income tax and how it should be levied. One listener suggests that it would be unfair to tax hard-working people with good incomes more heavily than lazy people with low incomes, while another says that his only wish in connection with income taxes is that the millionaires should be hit hard. A third asks if the "gratitude money" doctors receive from their patients will also be taxed. In reply to these questions, Hetenyi points out that although the introduction of personal income taxation is being considered, it will take many years before the appropriate system is developed, and until that time doctors, millionaires, and other fortunate strata of society can ponder the social desirability of progressive taxation. In conclusion, Hetenyi is asked if the economic constraints on the country are likely to ease in the future. He says that every country in the world is under some form of economic constrait all the time, and therefore Hungary is not likely to be any different in the coming decade. There are, however, some targets for the economy to attain, he says.

"The party congress, as it is well-known, stressed dynamic transformation of the economy, which means that increased efforts must be made to increase the growth rate of the economy; but this should be balanced, it must be stressed. And then in the second half of the planning period, distributable income, in domestic terms also, will increase slightly faster than at present. Well, there are certain desired statistics in connection with this, namely an annual growth rate of about 3 percent and investments of 3-4 percent -- meaning that these on no account should decline as happened in recent years. It must be stressed that many tasks are involved in this. Whether development of the people's economy becomes more dynamic does not depend on whether this has been stated somewhere. And this is one of the fundamental questions in drawing up the plans for a 5-year period: namely, what must be done to lay good foundations for such goals?"

Hetenyi is then thanked by one of the presenters for his cooperation in this program.

CCC OFFICIAL ON INSPECTIONS, IMPROVING EFFICIENCY

AU160941 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Apr 85 p 5

[Interview with Istvan Toth Szalkai, deputy chairman of the Central People's Control Commission, by Gyorgy Acs: "Istvan Toth Szalkai, Deputy Chairman of the Central People's Control Commission, Has the Floor: Inspections of Public Interest -- Housing Prices, Chain Trade, Medical Assistance, Administration"; time and place not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] People's control fulfilled its control plan approved by the Council of Ministers and its committees, and the district and local councils, it was concluded at the government meeting in March. Our correspondent, Gyorgy Acs, asked Istvan Toth Szalkai, deputy chairman of the Central Control Commission [CCC], about the commission's current tasks and the national control subjects.

[Acs] There has been a steady decrease in the construction of state-owned dwellings for years. At the same time, numerous measures have been taken to encourage the construction of privately owned homes. There is, however, surplus capacity at the enterprises and construction industry cooperation with modern housing construction technologies, and this surplus "spirals" into housing prices.

[Szalkai] The capacity of the construction industry is in harmony with the current level of housing construction, but its structure does not meet the demands of construction, and what it offers is not sufficiently adaptable to the public's needs and the possibilities of the people's economy. Nearly all the cooperative and individual housing construction based on the public's own initiative is carried out in the traditional way, with traditional construction materials, and the supply of building material needed for it causes severe problems. The entrepreneurial readiness and preparedness of the small construction-industry organizations are also inadequate for the construction of privately owned homes. All these facts make the construction carried out by the public both more difficult and more expensive. In order to ease the tensions, the Council of Ministers, in a decision last November, made provision for steps to be taken, the implementation of which is to be aided by means of inspection. Therefore, the CCC put the national review and examination of the subject on its agenda and is submitting it to the Council of Ministers and the economic committee.

[Acs] The population is worried about unjustifiably high prices in vegetable and fruit supplies, high prices that have become permanent.

[Szalkai] In many cases the purchasing prices do not even cover the production expenses, while at the same time, as a result of the chain trade that has developed, consumers can only purchase vegetable and fruit products at prices that are several times higher than the purchasing prices. In order to avoid the harmful effects of the price-increasing chain-trade, the domestic trade minister published a regulation in August and the economic committee also took several measures. In our investigation we are looking to see what effect the economic committee's decisions and the domestic trade minister's regulation had on the production of vegetables and fruit, whether there has been any improvement in the activity of the large-scale producing and marketing organs and what further measures are required to ensure adequate supplies of vegetables and fruit for the population.

[Acs] As a result of the decrease in investment possibilities, maintenance of the means of production has become very important in recent years. What experiences has the CCC had in this matter?

[Szalkai] The draft resolution of the Sixth 5-Year Plan deals with maintenance and installation of machines that constitute a considerable part of the national wealth, its renewal, and the modernization to be carried out simultaneously with renewal as tasks of equal importance, given the new developments. In our experience, however, in spite of this the maintenance level is in many respects lagging behind quantitative and qualitative development of the stock of fixed assets. As a result, there has been an increase in the time lost as a result of repairs caused by unexpected malfunctioning, mainly in the amount of idle time. The CCC investigation is looking to see to what extent maintenance and renewal in certain branches of industry, the construction industry, and transportation succeeded in ensuring the steady and efficient operation of basic machines and installations, maintenance of the current technological level, and modernization. We also examined how all these are influenced by the organizational, personnel, technological, and interest conditions of maintenance and the organizational and other solutions being applied at the units engaged in economic activity. We are submitting the report on the results of the investigation to the Council of Ministers and the Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly.

[Acs] In our experience and especially as follows from inspections based on reports from the public it is clear that businesses are not handling inventory differences with the necessary care. In many cases the causes of deficits and surpluses are not even investigated.

[Szalkai] It happens often that the deficits and surpluses are counterbalanced by simply referring to accounting mistakes and without actually revealing causes. In many cases it is also clear that in establishing responsibility, the actual financial and moral sanction trails far behind the actual value and danger of the negligence, and behind the proven dimension of the loss to society. In most cases there is also a lack of preventive measures. The aim of our investigations is to see whether the operating units are examining the causes of the inventory deficits and surpluses according to the regulations. How far do they enforce the moral and financial responsibility causing inventory deficits and surpluses? What kinds of measures have been introduced to curtail and stop unfavorable inventory incidents and with what results? The report on the results of this examination has now been submitted to the Council of Ministers.

[Acs] The report summarizing the experience of the examination made 3 years ago into integration in the public health sector has been discussed by the Social Affairs and Health Committee of the National Assembly, which requested that the Ministry of Health take necessary steps, and the CCC summarize the changes by a follow-up investigation in 1985. What are the plans concerning this?

[Szalkai] Overall and actual measures in implementation of the Ministry of Health's resolution concerning the integration of health institutions were only issued in 1981-82.

These only applied to the structure. The professional integration must result in qualitative changes in patient care. But we can only see the initial steps here. The integration of basic health provisions involving preventive medicine and outpatient care, especially relating to the rural population, did not bring any substantial changes during the period of investigation. The conditions of availability and accessibility did not improve as expected and the population has not as yet experienced any improvement in patient care as a result of the integration. Duplication and repetition are still experienced in some fields, and these have an unfavorable influence on the efficiency of curative and preventive medicine. Our follow-up investigation is trying to see whether or not the necessary measures issued after the 1982 basic investigation to stimulate the functioning of the structure and improve the conditions of patient care were realized. We have investigated what kind of noteworthy -- for possible, more general application -- regulations were introduced by the heads of institutions within their spheres of authority; whether the organs that control and manage this sector helped improve the functioning of the institutions; and what further tasks are necessary to raise the standard of health provisions and improve the functioning of the institutions.

[Acs] During the fall of 1982 the CCC extensively investigated what possibilities members of the public have of pursuing their everyday affairs, using measures to "protect" their working time. Based on the CCC's analysis, the Council of Ministers stated: It is in the interest of the public and of the better use of working hours to increase the opportunities for members of the public to pursue their affairs outside working time. Can a follow-up investigation be expected in this matter also?

[Szalkai] It was nearly 2 years ago that we considered the first steps of the measures. We did notice a slight move from the deadlock: The development of more flexible solutions has begun, but these developments are slow in spreading. We submitted a written report to the premier and members of the Council of Ministers. In the meantime decisions have been published by the economic committee dealing with aspects of this question and setting out the tasks of the ministers involved and the heads of national-level bodies. With our present follow-up investigation we would like to contribute to implementation of the decisions. We will also deal with the impact of the changeover to a 40-hour working week. We will submit the report on the investigation results to the Council of Ministers and will also send the report to the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

SPRING PLANTING PROGRESSES DESPITE 3-4 WEEK DELAY

LD170906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Summary] In Czongrad County most of the spring sowing has been completed. The sowing of corn will begin this week. This year almost 58,000 hectares of corn will be produced, compared with 65,000 hectares last year. It has been possible to make up most of the 3-4 week delay in sowing.

Spring sowing has been completed in the [word indistinct] district of Hajdusag. The sugarbeet seed has already started to come up on part of the over 16,000 on which it was sown. In the coming weeks more than 100,000 hectares of corn will have to be sown.

Spring sowing is nearing completion in Veszprem County. Sunflower seed will be grown on 16,500 hectares, which is more than last year. The sowing of over 32,000 hectares of corn will begin this week. The most significant frost damage was caused in the vineyards along Lake Balaton.

In Fejer County many farms are sowing corn instead of spring barley because of the delay caused by weather conditions.

In Pest County the over 100,000 hectares of autumn corn have come through the winter well, but the fruit orchards and the vineyards have suffered from the frosts. There is now no hope for a bountiful crop of apricots, peaches, or early cherries.

In Kis Alfoeld most of the spring sowing is well under way, and it appears that the delays will be made up for. In Gyoer-Sopron County this year 41,300 hectares of corn will be grown from 900 metric tons of domestically grown and 320 metric tons of imported seed.

In Szolnok County the 2-3 week delay has been made up for. Most of the sowing has been completed, and all the 14,000 hectares of sugar beets will be sown by the middle of the week. Thanks to the warm weather, some of the sugar beets sown earler is already coming up. The first manuring of the 144,000 hectares of autumn wheat has been completed.

In Zala County three-quarters of the oats have been sown, and preparatory work in the orchards and vineyards has ended. The delay in spring barley sowing has not been made up for; 10 percent less than the planned 3,500 hectares have been sown, and the rest will be replaced by corn.

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES MSZMP MAY DAY SLOGANS

AU160858 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Apr 85 p 1

["MSZMP Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1985"]

[Text] 1. Proletarians of the world, unite!
2. Long live 1 May!
3. Long live Marxism-Leninism!
4. Long live the Soviet Union, the firm buttress of peace and progress!
5. Long live our liberator and friend, the Soviet Union!
6. May unity among the peoples building socialism strengthen!
7. Long live 9 May, day of victory over fascism!
8. Peace, security to the world!
9. Long live socialism and peace!
10. Peaceful present and safe future to mankind!
11. Long live internationalist solidarity among the communist and workers parties!
12. We support the just struggle of the peoples struggling for their liberity and independence!
13. Forward for implementing the resolutions of the 13th Congress!
14. Long live the unity between our party and people!
15. In national unity, for our socialist goals!
16. Forward for successfully fulfilling the 1985 goals of the people's economy!
17. We salute those in the vanguard of work, the participants in the liberation and congress work competition!
18. Long live MSZMP!
19. Long live and flourish our fatherland -- Free for 40 years!

WORKERS' GUARD DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBA

LD121944 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- Led by Commander Sandor Borbely, a Hungarian workers' militia [Workers' Guard] delegation left Friday for Cuba to meet [as received] an invitation by Army General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. The Hungarian delegation is to attend festivities marking the 24th anniversary of the Pig Bay victory of the Cuban people and the formation of the people's militia. They are to hold talks with Field Marshal Raul Menendez Tomassevich, national commander of the Cuban militia, on the cooperation of the two armed corps, meet Cuban party and state leaders, visit several factories and agricultural plants, and militia units. The national commander of the Hungarian workers' militia will present the Cuban people's militia a memorial flag.

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES MESSAGES TO MSZMP CONGRESS

Poland: PZPR

AU031242 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 85 p 12

[Message from the PZPR Central Committee to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the PZPR greets the 13th MSZMP Congress and all the communists and workers of the Hungarian People's Republic. It wishes fruitful work to the congress where discussions are being held about the further development of the country's socialist construction, about the increasing of material, scientific, and cultural achievements of the nation and about the further perfection of party activities.

The successful achievements in Hungary in the 4 decades of people's power under the leadership of the MSZMP and the Central Committee, and with the very important personal participation of Comrade Janos Kadar, are also those of the entire Hungarian nation. These achievements are important contributions to the unity of the entire socialist community and to the practice of socialist construction. This deserves esteem and appreciation.

The Hungarian People's Army is a safe guardian -- together with the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, the defense union of the socialist countries -- not only of the Hungarian People's Republic, but also of the sovereignty of the entire socialist community and its integrity and security.

The centuries old traditional Polish-Hungarian friendship has deepened both in Hungary and Poland during the past 40 years of people's power, and has developed into new, enriched, and extended multilateral and fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The fraternal meetings of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar, play an important role in the direct cooperation between the PZPR and the MSZMP.

The PZPR and the MSZMP are linked together in the knowledge that the unity and strength of the socialist countries' community is the guarantee of the successful development and security of our countries. We are continuously extending cooperation with the USSR and with the socialist countries, on the basis of our parties based on Marxism-Leninism.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism is approaching. We pay tribute to the heroic Soviet nation and the victorious Red Army, which suffered the main burdens of war and decisively contributed to the final victory.

This anniversary should mobilize for a battle against those imperialistic efforts that aim to force a new phase of the arms race upon the world, support revanchist principles, meddle in the internal affairs of socialist countries, and cast doubt on the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements settling the basis of peaceful postwar European order.

The stance and proposals of the USSR that are contained in the speeches of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are important preconditions for the strengthening of peace and the creative cooperation of countries and nations. Both parties fully support the peace proposals of the USSR that were put forward at the UN forums, in Geneva, and at other international meetings and conferences.

We are convinced that the discussions and decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress will contribute to the strengthening of socialist construction in the Hungarian People's Republic, and to the cooperation and deepening fraternity between our parties, countries and nations.

Cuba: PCC

AU090835 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 85 p 12

[Message from the Communist Party of Cuba to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of all the members of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and Comrade Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the party, as well as our entire revolutionary people, we send our fraternal greetings and best wishes to you on the occasion of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

We, the Cuban Communists, followed with attention the process of preparation for your congress, which was characterized by a wide-ranging democratic debate and constructive analysis of the implementation of tasks set by the previous congress. We are sure that the results of the preparatory work will positively contribute to outlining the new tasks for the economic and social development in the next 5-year period.

Today the MSZMP, together with the workers class and the entire people, is faced with the complex requirements of a socialist society; difficult conditions caused by the world economic crisis of capitalism and by the aggressive war policy of the North American government and its main allies.

In its efforts to halt social progress and the struggle of the peoples for full independence, imperialism is following a dangerous road, which is directed above all against socialism; but this effort is also reflected in regional crisis areas. The most obvious example of this is the undeclared war waged by the greatest imperialist power, the United States, against heroic Nicaragua. Neither the crimes committed by mercenaries nor the economic pressure and political blackmail were able to force the Sandinist revolution and its courageous people to their knees.

The peoples of the world now need peace more than ever. The USSR and the countries of the socialist community are struggling for peace, which is essential to our progress and our new society. More than 100 poorly developed countries -- which are suffering from the burden of debts that are impossible to repay and from the unjust and exploiting economic system -- see in peace a possibility that can efficiently contribute to their struggle against backwardness and poverty. All mankind is searching for a peaceful solution to the problems in order to distance itself further and further from the dangers threatening its existence.

Therefore, together with all the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces, we welcome the start of the Geneva talks and express our hope that they will finally open up the road towards a responsible, constructive, and practical dialogue that will lead to easing the tension and avoiding the dangerous development of the arms race on earth and in space.

Cuba, which for 26 years has been living in a state of readiness and under conditions of slander, economic blockade, aggression and threats, sincerely desires peace and is consistently searching for the possibility of solving the conflicts through negotiations and political settlement on our continent and in the other parts of the world. At the same time, Cuba maintains its firm and unyielding principled communist and internationalist position for safeguarding the cause of socialism and the independence and liberation of the peoples.

It gives us satisfaction that Hungary has made considerable achievements in its national development and in cultural advancement on the 40th anniversary of its liberation. These results are indivisible from the outstanding role of the MSZMP and from the outstanding guiding activity of Comrade Janos Kadar. These achievements are the reflection of the revolutionary traditions and long road of struggles of the heroic Hungarian people.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our satisfaction that Hungarian-Cuban relations have considerably developed and the bonds of fraternal friendship, cooperation and unity between the MSZMP and the PCC based on the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, have become tighter.

We greet you, dear comrades, with warm feelings on the 40th anniversary of Hungary's National Day. We wish you success with the 13th congress and in the implementation of its decisions. We express our conviction that the fraternal relations of solidarity between our parties and the fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples will further strengthen and deepen in the future.

Mongolia: MPRP

AU082359 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 85 p 13

[Message from the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Mongolian communists, and all Mongolian people we extend our fraternal greetings to the 13th MSZMP Congress delegates, the communists, and the working people of the Hungarian People's Republic and we wish great success to the proceedings of the Hungarian communists' highest forum.

Your congress is taking place at a time when the broad masses of people of socialist countries -- together with all of progressive mankind -- are festively preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the glorious victory over fascism and militarism, won with the assistance of the Great Soviet People and their heroic Armed Forces.

The Mongolian communists and working people are sincerely rejoicing in the outstanding successes attained by the fraternal Hungarian people in developing their national economy and culture and in solving the basic issues of building a developed socialist society. We believe that implementation of the 13th MSZMP Congress decisions and fulfillment of the major tasks of the Hungarian People's Republic's 5-year plan are great steps on the road leading to a higher stage of socialist construction.

We highly appreciate the contribution of the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic to the struggle to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement, to achieve world peace and security, to avoid the dangers of a thermonuclear catastrophe, to curb the arms race, and to achieve disarmament.

We note with satisfaction that the friendship and close cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples -- having their solid basis in the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the Mongolian-Hungarian agreement of friendship and cooperation signed on 1 June 1984 -- is continuously developing and strengthening. Our party is firmly determined to continue to do everything possible to strengthen socialist construction in our countries and the position of the socialist system throughout the world; it is also determined to do everything in the interests of the struggle for peace, security, and broad international cooperation and to strengthen and develop the international unity and cohesion of the MPRP and the MSZMP and of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The MPRP wishes the 13th MSZMP Congress delegates, the Hungarian communists, and the fraternal Hungarian people new and outstanding achievements in building a developed socialist society and in fulfilling the tasks set forth by the congress.

Vietnam: CPV

AU081525 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 85 p 13

[Message from the Communist Party of Vietnam to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], the Vietnamese workers class, and the Vietnamese people, we extend warm greetings to the 13th MSZMP Congress, the Hungarian communists, the Hungarian workers class, and the fraternal Hungarian people.

The 13th MSZMP Congress takes place at a time when the entire party and people of Hungary are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism, the great historical event that ushered in the era of socialist and communist construction in Hungary.

Over the past 40 years, the brave, talented, and creative Hungarian people, under the leadership of the MSZMP, which closely unites with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, have recorded considerable achievements of historical significance, thus building Hungary into a country with modern industry and agriculture, advanced technology and constantly improving the people's material and cultural life, and gaining ever higher international prestige and position.

In recent years, in spite of difficulties arising from the process of economic development in depth, and from the tense international situation created by the imperialists, the Hungarian people have striven tirelessly to overcome all trials and successfully implement the tasks set at the 12th party congress.

Today in the Hungarian People's Republic, the people's power has been constantly consolidated, the socialist democratic system has been ensured and widened, the political life has become stable, national unity has been promoted, and the people are united and confident in the party's leadership. These are firm guarantees for success of the Hungarian people in national construction at present and in the future.

The Vietnamese Communists and people rejoice at the Hungarian people's brilliant achievements. We firmly believe that your current party congress will create new motivating forces that give strong impetus to economic and social development in Hungary.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Hungarian people, under the leadership of the MSZMP, the vanguard of the working class headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, new and greater achievements in fulfilling the 12th party congress resolution in order to successfully build a developed socialist society in Hungary, thus contributing to developing the socialist community's strength and to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We are glad to note that the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Hungary, overcoming the trials of time, are fruitfully developing. The Vietnamese Communists and people highly appreciate and forever remember the valuable support and assistance of the Hungarian party, government, and people in our past anti-U.S. resistance war and our present national construction and defense.

We deeply believe that in the new stage, the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese and Hungarian parties and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will further consolidate and develop in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and the socialist community, contributing to the success of socialism and communism on the world scale.

May the 13th MSZMP Congress achieve great successes.

FRG: DKP

AU081829 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 85 p 10

[Message from Herbert Mies, DKP chairman, to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] The Hungarian communists, the heirs of great revolutionary traditions, following the victory over Hitlerite fascism, created a democratic people's power and led their country on the path of socialist social order. The workers of socialist Hungary have carried out great construction work in the past decades and have achieved considerable social and cultural results. Today, the efforts of the Hungarian people led by the MSZMP are directed at creating conditions for the further improvement of living conditions.

On the occasion of the 13th MSZMP Congress, the DKP confirms its internationalist commitment to the Hungarian communists. A firm friendship and fighting solidarity developed during the struggle for peace, freedom, and socialism between our parties, based on the ideals of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. We highly appreciate the activity of the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic in developing good relations with the FRG.

There is a common great task for each communist to do everything possible in order to safeguard lasting peace both in Europe and in the entire world. The 40th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism gives a special impetus for us to fulfill this joint task and responsibility, and to implement our ideals, the friendship among peoples, and proletarian internationalism. Our solidarity with Lenin's country, which carried the greatest burden in defeating Hitler's fascism, is unbreakable.

We, the communists in the FRG, are taking a stand in favor of our country's constructive role in the struggle of the peoples for detente, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence. The peace movement is the greatest mass movement in the history of the FRG. Together with this mass movement and with other political forces, we demand that our country's government perceptibly express its readiness for peace by halting the unilaterally decided deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons on the territory of the FRG and cancel the Pershing II missiles already deployed; clearly reject the Reagan administration's dangerous plan to militarize space and increase the arms race; and freeze and reduce the expenditures on armament. We firmly protest against the revival of the revanchist spirit. We take a stand for the Federal Government to recognize without "ifs" and "buts" the postwar international, legally valid borders.

Our party is leading a determined struggle against mass unemployment and for making sure that the burdens of the crisis are not passed on to the working people, and to safeguard democratic and social rights. Our party is also making great efforts to unfold the unity of action of the workers class, mainly by cooperation between communists and Social-Democrats in the struggle against drifting towards the right and for a turn towards democratic and social progress.

The DKP wishes successful work and achievement to the 13th MSZMP Congress, which is providing a new and strong program for the construction of socialism in the Hungarian People's Republic.

FRG: SEW

AU051521 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar p 8

[Message from the SEW to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] In the name of the party, Chairman Horst Schmitt sent the following message:

On behalf of the leadership of the SEW and on my own behalf, I send fraternal and militant greetings to the delegates of the 13th MSZMP Congress, to all Hungarian communists and workers.

Your party congress is taking place in a period when the people of Europe and the whole world -- as a result of the aggressive policy of confrontation and increased armament of the U.S. Administration and the NATO leadership -- are celebrating the 40th anniversary of their liberation from Nazi barbarism and Hitler's fascism in a dangerously strained international situation.

The liberation mission of the anti-Hitler coalition in which the USSR played a decisive role brought at the same time the beginning of the longest period of peace on the European Continent.

The USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the other states of the socialist community are the main bastion in the struggle to safeguard peace on earth and in space and to achieve an end to the murderous arms race by guaranteeing equal security for all the sides, and contribute to the assertion of the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence.

The negotiations that have begun in the meantime between the USSR and the United States in Geneva -- which the SEW also greets -- are of great importance in this context. The SEW supports the Soviet position at the talks, which were begun at the initiative of the USSR, and from which the peoples expect an effective advancement in the struggle for detente and disarmament, especially in avoiding the militarization of space.

We emphatically welcome the fact that the Hungarian People's Republic is carrying out a valuable activity for the benefit of the creation of peace and confidence, as well as of disarmament, and clearly supports the initiative of the USSR.

In the past 40 years, the Hungarian people, led by the MSZMP, succeeded in a historically short time in eliminating social, economic, and cultural backwardness, creating the power of the people, and implementing the socialist reorganization of agriculture.

We are increasing our activity for the development and strengthening of the active power of the workers' class and of all the democratic forces. We are struggling against the deterioration of the social situation of the workers; in our cities, too, some seek to pass the burden of the imperialist armament policy and of the crisis onto the population. The SEW is making great efforts for the implementation of the decisions of the seventh party congress, mainly for strengthening and developing the peace movement in our city. We are struggling for the assertion and safeguarding of the vital interests of the working population.

Our parties, the SEW and the MSZMP, are bound in close unity by the fraternal relations of solidarity. We are convinced that these relations will further develop and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish the 13th MSZMP Congress successful work, and express our conviction that it will give new impetus to your party's successful struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism.

France: PCF

AU081704 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 85 p 10

[Message from the PCF to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the PCF and all French Communists, we send our fraternal greetings to the delegates to your congress, to all Hungarian communists, and your entire people. In a few days you will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of your country's liberation and your congress can evaluate the path covered since 1945.

We are following with attention the reforms made to increase the performance of your national economy, to increase the standard of living, to implement the policy of social justice, and to develop institutions and social life. Hungarian experience in the construction of socialism proves that you are able to solve the great problems your people confront at the end of the 20th century. We convey our most sincere good wishes to you in your endeavors for the successful attainment of the goals set.

We consider that, in the current international situation, our most important task is the struggle for peace and disarmament. Under the pressure of U.S. imperialism, the arms race has increased to dangerous proportions. We are struggling for an immediate freeze on the deployment of missiles, in both East and West, for the continuation of constructive dialogue aimed at reducing armaments to a lower level, and for a ban on all kinds of space armaments. We are taking a stand for the success of the current negotiations and all other initiatives that promote detente, wherever they originate. The process of the arms race is reversible.

The most important event of recent years is the activization of numerous different peace forces on all continents. Their activity has not been without echo.

The result has been that the USSR and the United States have decided to start new negotiations. This is the right way, and this well proves that those who stick to peace and disarmament have to work with redoubled efforts.

We have agreed with other parties that we will do everything possible for the creation of conditions for a uniform initiative uniting the most varied forces struggling for peace and disarmament in Europe.

The recently held 25th PCF Congress drew conclusions from the experience of the last 25 years. We have set guidelines for our policy for the coming period in view of this and on the basis of careful analysis of reality. The PCF proposes that the country create new, majority cooperation and concentrate its efforts to this aim.

In the struggle for aims that are in line with our people's needs and efforts, we have to create more firm and lasting unity, a more conscious unity than we created in the past. Thus can we implement the reorganization of society, something that France needs if it is to extricate itself from the crisis and advance towards socialism interpreted in the French way.

We wish to tighten the friendly bonds and cooperation between our two peoples in the areas of political, economic, technical, scientific, and cultural life. That is, in all the areas we are working in for peace and the security of Europe and of the entire world, as this is the interest of all of us.

There are strong friendly relations of solidarity between our parties, a fact also confirmed by the meeting between Janos Kadar and Georges Marchais in Paris last October.

Our parties developed good cooperation based on mutual respect and independence and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, for goals such as peace, progress, and socialism. On the occasion of your congress, we stress again our intention to further advance in this direction.

We wish you complete success in your work and new achievements in attaining your goals.

Italy: PCI

AU051515 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar 85 p 7

[Message from the PCI to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] The PCI sends its greetings and warm, fraternal good wishes to your congress.

We are following your activity with particular attention and we welcome Hungary's initiatives, which are making a considerable contribution to the solution of the severe problems of our age. Today, on the eve of the year 2000, the problems to be faced are of such magnitude and importance that their solution requires harmonized efforts from all countries, both big and small.

We believe that the prestige attained by the Hungarian People's Republic is the result of its activity intended to safeguard detente and peaceful European cooperation, and to maintain the road of dialogue.

We welcomed with satisfaction the beginning of the new Geneva talks although we are also aware of difficulties. There is no doubt that, because of the weight of the two great powers, there is no alternative today to the agreement between the USSR and the United States. We welcomed with great attention the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in this connection, when he again confirmed the necessity and urgency of an agreement.

At the same time we are sure that if we want to eliminate the deadly threat pressing on mankind there must be active initiatives by all the countries and all political, social, religious, and cultural forces.

That is why we have proposed that every European country -- both Eastern and Western -- should be informed and consulted and included in the course of the negotiations. We are taking a stand in favor of halting any armament measures (deployment, testing, research) and are in favor of ensuring that the efforts are concentrated on attaining a disarmament agreement. First of all, we clearly reject the so-called "star wars" plan.

Recognizing the reality of existing systems of alliance, we are struggling for an Italian foreign policy that -- without contesting Italy's membership of NATO -- is a national and democratic policy and is characterized more than the current government's foreign policy by a strong capacity for initiatives serving the goals of disarmament and detente. That is why we have struggled against the deployment of cruise missiles in Comiso and for a halt of all further deployment in West and East.

The effectiveness of the popular struggle for disarmament and peace depends on its size. Therefore, we believe that initiatives expressing unilateral or partial interests are not appropriate, but in each and every initiative, and in every phase there is need to seek and strengthen the presence of different political, social, ideological, and religious forces and the possibility for them to cooperate in the framework of a struggle whose aim is disarmament based on the principle of the lowest possible level of military balance.

The dialogue that has already started in Western Europe between the large left-wing parties on the issue of European security, the positive development of East-West relations, and on the new policy concerning the developing countries is also important. The aim of the dialogue is to make sure we can advance on the road toward eliminating the inequalities between North and South, and eliminating the tragedy of global hunger.

As you know, in Italy the PCI is struggling for a democratic alternative for development based on structural reforms, and for full and real democracy. The employers are strongly attacking the standard of living of the workers' class and the workers. The struggle against terrorism, the "Red" and "Black Brigades," the Mafia, Camorra, and the secret forces is also consistent and dramatic. It is also a determined one that is not yet finished, and our party is playing a leading role. In the elections for the European Parliament, we received 11,640,000 votes, which is 33.3 percent, and thus we have become Italy's first party. The number of party members at the end of 1984 was 1,620,000.

Our party demands with full justification to be given a share in the country's leadership, for which the huge popular support has entrusted it.

Please, accept our good wishes, comrades. Let the friendly relations between Italy and Hungary and the ties of solidarity between our parties continue to develop. Let international cooperation strengthen on a world-wide scale between the forces of work and progress, the forces of renewal and peace.

Spain: PCE

AU051658 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar 85 p 7

[Message from the PCE Central Committee to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the PCE, its General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias, and its President Dolores Ibarruri, we conveyed our warm, Communist greetings to the 13th MSZMP Congress, and through it to the government and the Hungarian people. We again confirm our traditional friendship and cooperation with the MSZMP and the Hungarian people.

Your congress is providing a comprehensive analysis of the current situation of Hungarian society, assessing the results and shortcomings in the activity carried out since the 12th congress, and outlining the tasks for the coming years.

It is our conviction that the implementation of these tasks means support for peace, gives an impetus to the construction of socialism in Hungary, and will lead to a considerable improvement in the living conditions of the Hungarian people from every point of view.

In our country, in Spain, the situation is very difficult. The number of unemployed is increasing. Today it already exceeds 20 percent of active wage earners. The Spanish Government's foreign policy is directed with increasing firmness to ratifying our country's NATO membership although the majority of the Spanish people oppose this. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party made a firm promise during the election campaign that Spain would withdraw from NATO. That is why it succeeded in getting the decisive majority of parliament seats. The same situation prevails in the case of other important issues of the government program.

This kind of government policy caused great disillusion among the wide range of workers, pensioners, small- and medium-sized farmers, and entrepreneurs, although they voted with great hope for the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

At the same time, they are also in a state of political confusion because they still do not see any way to force the government to implement the promised policy. All this is happening at a time when important political events are approaching, like the referendum in which the people will decide whether Spain withdraws or stays in NATO, and the general parliamentary elections.

Our party is trying to provide answers to the challenges of the situation and struggling to create and encourage the social opposition of large popular masses all over the country. This is directed towards the elimination of unemployment; Spain's withdrawal from NATO; the elimination of U.S. military bases in the country; a sovereign and neutral foreign policy; the strengthening and development of rights of political freedom; in short, for pursuing a real left-wing policy.

In order to achieve this, the policy of our party is: collaboration with all the political forces and left-wing social movements, including the left-wing of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. Together we will try to work out a political alternative different from the one carried out by the government. This program would contain far-reaching progressive transformations without which it is impossible to solve the current very serious problems.

We do not hide the fact that our party is in a very difficult situation, especially concerning its leadership -- a fact that hinders the implementation of this important task. At the end of the week, the party's national conference will study the domestic situation of the country and party and will determine the tasks in both respects. It is our conviction that the PCE, which has gone through so many difficult periods in the course of its long history, will overcome the current situation and will restore and further increase its previous power.

Greece: KKE

AU081746 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 85 p 10

[Message from the Greek Communist Party to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] -- filled with deep class solidarity -- and the Communists and progressive forces of Greece, we send our warm comradely greetings to all communists and working people of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The convening of your 13th party congress is an event of outstanding importance. The victorious advance of the Red Army made it possible for the liberated Hungarian people, led by their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, to overthrow the power of landlords and capitalists and to start the construction of the new socialist society.

Our country's Communists and all progressive-thinking fellow citizens are sincerely glad for the great achievements attained by the Hungarian workers, led by the MSZMP, in economy, science, and culture, in increasing prosperity, and in the steady development of socialist democracy.

The historic achievements of socialism in Hungary and the other socialist countries clearly reflect the indisputable supremacy of the socialist system over the capitalist system which, especially nowadays, is confronted with lasting and deep economic crisis, with several tens of millions unemployed, constant inflation, steadily increasing living expenses, and a severe reduction of the workers' standard of living.

The Greek Communists and a broad range of the masses highly appreciate the consistent and active peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the Hungarian People's Republic and the MSZMP for peace, detente, and disarmament. We highly appreciate your persistent and untiring struggle against the adventurist and militarist policy of the U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies. The imperialists have increased the danger of a nuclear catastrophe through the increased arms race, mainly nuclear armaments, and the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West European countries.

We support the constructive peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic and other socialist countries aimed at easing international tension. The peace-loving forces of our country are struggling shoulder-to-shoulder with all peoples in order to have the Geneva conference between the USSR and the United States conclude with positive results from the view of world peace and in order to reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament, on the elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, and avoiding the use of space for military purposes. We are struggling to assert the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states of different social order.

The KKE is consistent in fulfilling its role as the workers' vanguard. It leads those who are struggling to safeguard their fundamental rights, who are taking a position against the consequences of the capitalist crisis for an antimonopolistic economic policy that serves the interests of the people, for the essential democratization of the country's life, and against dependence upon imperialists. The KKE is struggling for the country's withdrawal from NATO and the EEC, for the elimination of U.S. military bases and the removal of nuclear weapons, for declaring the Balkans a nuclear-free zone, and for the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

It is our party's deep conviction that the current difficult international conditions, as well as the fact that the peoples have the right to peace and social progress, render imperative the further development of unity and a common stand of the fraternal parties and of all anti-imperialist and antiwar forces.

We wish you success in the activity of the 13th MSZMP Congress, in the implementation of the decisions, and in your struggle for the prosperity of your people. It is our conviction that the existing fraternal relations between the KKE and the MSZMP will further strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of Greece and the Hungarian People's Republic, for peace and socialism.

Cyprus: AKEL

AU081926 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 85 p 10

[Message from the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL], on behalf of the party and the workers class of Cyprus, sends warm comradely greetings to the 13th MSZMP Congress and to the entire Hungarian people. We wish you successful work full of achievements.

Studying with attention the guidelines to the 13th congress, we gladly welcome the economic results achieved since the last party congress. We welcome the fact that national unity has strengthened and socialist democracy has widened, and that the leading role of the party is firm in all areas. The Cypriot people, together with the communists, are happy to welcome the successes and achievements of the Hungarian people, as our people regard you as a faithful friend who supports us in our difficult struggle for our freedom and independence. Our parties agree on all issues and their opinions on international issues are also identical.

Our party is a workers' party based on Marxist-Leninist foundations, which takes into consideration the existing historical differences between certain countries and their national particularities. Our direct militant aim is the full independence of Cyprus. This is what also determines the tactics of the party.

Our party is linked with common ideals to the CPSU, and we support with all our strength the glorious and fraternal CPSU in its activity to further strengthen the international communist movement.

The greatest question of mankind today is: How can we avoid a new world war breaking out and the nuclear annihilation of the world? International imperialism led by the United States is clearly responsible for the emerging of this danger. Today, safeguarding world peace is the most important task of the peace-loving forces of all countries, irrespective of religious, national and ideological affiliation.

Our struggle for the withdrawal of the occupying Army in our country, for the elimination of foreign military bases, and for a Cyprus free of arms and politically united and independent is a part of the struggle of peoples for peace.

Imperialist intrigues led to the Greek military coup in 1974 and the subsequent Turkish-NATO invasion, which resulted in the occupation of 37 percent of the island. The situation has gradually deteriorated. The Cypriot people, led by the Marxist-Leninist party of the workers class, are struggling for the salvation of Cyprus. The aim of the peoples' struggle is to attain a peaceful and viable solution in the framework of which an independent, nonaligned, and federative Cypriot Republic free of arms would emerge with the consent of the two groups of people. This solution must be born through negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations. Solidarity between peoples is playing a positive and determined role in a correct and just solution to the Cyprus problem.

The USSR, the socialist countries, and the nonaligned countries are among the most consistent and unselfish supporters of Cyprus -- within the United Nations and outside it, too. We use the opportunity of the 13th MSZMP Congress to thank these countries for their support. We convey our special thanks to your party and government, and to all Hungarian people for the help and solidarity shown for our party and people. Our people gratefully remember the decision of the UN Security Council in November 1983, when the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic was chairman in the world organization.

Finland: CPF

AU081714 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 85 p 10

[Message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] It is a great joy for us to be able to convey the warm greetings of solidarity and good wishes of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland [CPF] and of the Finnish Communists to the participants in the MSZMP congress, to all party members, and to the citizens of socialist Hungary.

Our relations, which are based on common ideological foundations, the theory of Marxism-Leninism, and on the common struggles of the past, have existed for a long time. Our joint activity contributes to the fact that today fruitful cooperation exists between the Hungarian and Finnish national organizations and that Finnish-Hungarian interstate relations are extremely good. We would like to further develop all this, aware that by this we are serving the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The results of your party's activity in development of the Hungarian economy, in ensuring the citizens' standard of living, and in increasing socialist democracy are well-known. We are convinced that the decisions of your congress will give new impetus to Hungary's development and that these decisions will be realized in the prosperity and successes of the citizens of socialist Hungary.

It will soon be 40 years since World War II ended in Europe with the political and strategic defeat of the Hitlerite fascists who started the war. The struggle of the peoples of the USSR and of other forces fighting against fascism had a decisive role in ensuring victory. The 4 decades following the historic victory have been the most fruitful period in the development of both Hungary and Finland. Therefore, the celebration by our nations of the great day of victory as their own holiday is justified. However, we must link the holiday with the great, joint peace struggle led by the nations supporting detente and disarmament in order to eliminate the danger of nuclear war now threatening the future of the world and the life of mankind.

The extraordinary congress of our party, which was held recently, also strongly stressed this central task. In spite of many problems, our party follows with trust its traditional guidelines for deepening Finland's policy of peace and developing the relations of cooperation based on trust between Finland and the USSR. Together with other peace-loving forces, we would like to achieve decisive progress in declaring Scandinavia a nuclear-free zone; in recent years this has become a great goal uniting the peoples of Scandinavia.

We are struggling in our country against the brutal attacks of employers against employees; we are struggling to ensure the rights and living standards of workers and employees. Our most important goals continue to be limiting unemployment, continuing our social policy, and widening democracy. We consider it indispensable to further develop democratic cooperation between the political forces representing the masses of employees for the benefit of the progressive social policy and rights of the Finnish people and for the benefit of peace.

According to our party, the easing of international tension can lead to a widening of international relations among the fraternal parties. There is need for a broader scope and multilateral meetings in which we can exchange our experiences and jointly evaluate the issues of our age that apply to all of us, mainly our tasks to ensure peace and disarmament.

Nicaragua: FSLN

AU081456 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar 85 p 8

[Message from Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] It is an honor for us to be able to share with you an important event like the 13th MSZMP Congress. Our people appreciate and thank you for this honor. On behalf of our people, we would like to convey our warm greetings and best wishes to the fraternal Hungarian people. May they continue to achieve increasing results in the implementation of the tasks set by the 13th congress.

We have followed with attention the achievements of the Hungarian People's Republic in all areas. These achievements are the result of the creative efforts of the working people.

Today the aggressiveness of imperialist policy has created a rather dangerous situation for the whole of mankind. In this situation we are repeatedly witnessing and admiring the consistency and firmness applied by the leaders of the Hungarian party and people, as well as the entire socialist community, in the struggle to safeguard peace.

The North American government, without the slightest respect for the norms and principles guiding international coexistence, declared that there can be no peace in Central America while the Sandinists are in power in Nicaragua. It claims that we represent a threat to the "national security" of the United States. To gain support of their policy Washington tries to obtain congressional approval for an additional $14 million for Somoza mercenaries. These agents are committing acts of terror in different areas of Nicaragua, they are threatening the lives and security of thousands of Nicaraguans, and are damaging the country's economy.

In the 4 years of dirty war waged against us by the U.S. Administration, 8,000 Nicaraguans have lost their lives and material damage to date has exceeded $1 billion. In this situation, Nicaragua has repeatedly expressed its desire for peace and has submitted alternatives and proposals. Our proposals would enable the peaceful solving of conflicts in our area. We have shown flexibility by urging the process of negotiations that could lead to just and lasting peace in Central America.

In the struggle to halt the aggressive policy of imperialism, we have counted and continue to count on the solidarity shown by all progressive peoples and governments, including the fraternal Hungarian people and its party, the MSZMP, which is supporting the just cause of our revolution.

The national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, on behalf of its members, hails the work of the 13th MSZMP Congress, confident that the observations and decisions of the congress will represent a valuable contribution to the strengthening and unity of the party in constructing the new society and in safeguarding world peace.

Cambodia: KPRP

AU090850 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 85 p 12

[Message from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] sends its most cordial fraternal greetings to the 13th MSZMP Congress, to the Hungarian communists, workers, and the entire Hungarian people.

Following the liberation from the oppression of German fascism, in the course of the past 40 years, the Hungarian people, led by the MSZMP headed by Janos Kadar, have overcome many difficulties and have achieved splendid successes in the construction of socialism in Hungary. Thanks to hard, creative work and close cooperation with the USSR in all areas, your people have transformed once backward Hungary -- compared with the developed countries of the area -- into a flourishing country with a developed industry and agriculture, modern technology and science, and a high standard of living. These outstanding results were made possible by the peace policy of the Hungarian People's Republic aimed at constantly increasing your country's international prestige and role, and at becoming an active part of the common struggle waged by the peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism, hegemonism, and expansionism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

We have followed with attention and highly appreciate these outstanding results, the fruits of the diligence, talent, and self-sacrificing readiness of the Hungarian working people. We are wholeheartedly happy at your achievements and we regard them as our achievements.

The 13th MSZMP Congress is taking place at a time when the Hungarian people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of a historic watershed in their destiny, their national liberation. It is our conviction that the decisions of your congress will encourage Hungarian society to achieve even more outstanding results in the construction of developed socialism and in further increasing the people's well-being and standard of living.

Allow us to express on this occasion our deep gratitude for the efficient aid and steady and valuable support which express the proletarian internationalist solidarity of the Hungarian party and government and the Hungarian people with our struggle against imperialism and expansionism for the defense and prosperity of our fatherland. It is our firm conviction that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and fraternal cooperation between our parties, governments, and peoples will further develop and strengthen on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We take this opportunity to again convey our fraternal greetings and most cordial good wishes to the fraternal Hungarian party and government and the Hungarian people.

Laos: LPRP

AU081634 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 85 p 13

[Message from Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the Lao communists, and the entire workers class, we extend heartfelt greetings to the 13th MSZMP Congress, to the congress delegates, to the congress and, through the comrades, to all members of the Hungarian workers class and every Hungarian communist.

The MSZMP, from the very moment of its creation, has worked for the development of Hungarian socialist society. The Hungarian workers class, under MSZMP leadership, through the heroic struggle waged by the working people has overcome many difficulties, taken a successful stance against imperialist endeavors to eliminate revolutionary achievements, and has turned Hungary into a socialist country with developed industry, agriculture, and culture, and has provided it with front ranking modern technological achievements.

Hungary, as a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, is waging the struggle, shoulder-to-shoulder with the fraternal countries of the community, against imperialism and for peace, friendship, and mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, thus increasing the role and prestige of the country in the international arena.

We take this opportunity to hail the great successes attained by the Hungarian workers class and working people in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress in all fields of activity.

We believe that the relations established between the LPRP and the MSZMP, based on Marxist-Leninist principles, will further strengthen and develop in the interests of developing more efficient cooperation between our parties, countries, and people, and will further contribute to defending the interests of the socialist order and the struggle for peace throughout the world.

On this festive occasion it is our wish that the 13th MSZMP Congress continue its proceedings successfully, maintain its unbreakable leading role in building developed socialist society in Hungary, and register further outstanding achievements.

Afghanistan: PDPA

AU081346 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar p 8

[Message from the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] The Central Committee and all members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] convey warm and comradely greetings to the 13th MSZMP Congress. This event occupies a noble place in the history of the MSZMP. We honestly wish you success in the work of the congress.

The MSZMP is a fighting and leading vanguard of the workers' class and of all workers of the country. It has been able to leap forward in the various fields of social, economic, and political life, and to move the country to a higher level of development. In fulfilling the tasks of the 12th congress and in building socialism, the MSZMP's successes compelled the admiration of the members of our party. The principled policy of the MSZMP, which is based on the creative ideology of Marxism-Leninism, as well as on the unbreakable relations with the great USSR and the other socialist countries, fulfills an important role in the construction of a socialist Hungary, in the improvement of its international prestige, and in the consolidation of peace and the socialist camp, in the strengthening of the unity of the communist and workers' movement.

The 13th MSZMP Congress is being held at a time when North American imperialism and the war-instigating forces of NATO are threatening the socialist camp. Based on these activities, centers of tension have also emerged in various parts of the world.

The honest and traditional basis of relations between the nations of Afghanistan and Hungary is revolutionary solidarity. Our relations, following the victorious April revolution, have become fraternal relations and are helping us in our difficult battle against world imperialism, hegemonism, and the war-instigators and local reactionaries who wage an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and against the free Afghan nation.

Your party was represented by a high-level delegation on the occasion of the 20th anniversary celebrations of the establishment of the PDPA. This has further strengthened the two nations' fraternal and comradely relations, and the Afghan nation is deeply grateful for this.

The Central Committee of the PDPA sends best wishes for the success of the work of the 13th MSZMP Congress, the further progress and flourishing of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the well-being and prosperity of the Hungarian working people, led by the MSZMP.

PDRY: YSP

AU081600 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar 85 p 8

[Message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, to the 13th MSZMP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the young party of the working class of Yemen, the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], and of the people and Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], we send our warm, comradely greetings to you, and through you to all Hungarian communists, Hungarian workers, and the friendly Hungarian people, wishing you success in the work of the congress.

The 13th congress is taking place at a time when the Hungarian people and workers class have consolidated the power of the revolutionary class. Today it is carrying out glorious historical deeds and attaining considerable results in implementing the tasks set out by the 12th congress, thus also helping build a developed socialist society, strengthening the situation of the socialist forces of the world, deepening fraternal relations with Lenin's country and party, and developing comradely relations between the Hungarian party and the revolutionary movements of the world.

Our party and people are proud of the great successes achieved by your party in recent years because these results serve to benefit the Hungarian people and represent an important contribution to easing international tension and safeguarding peace in Europe and the world. Progressive mankind and the peoples burnt by the fire of fascism are this year celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. All of them will remember the heroes of the Soviet people and the Red Army who fell in the struggle against fascism.

Peoples are still struggling for international peace and security and against imperialist circles' threats of world war. These circles are persisting in their adventuristic policy of the arms race and in increasing international tensions. The targets of the aggressive forces are the Arab peoples, first among them the Palestinian and Lebanese people, as well as the progressive regimes of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We know the international situation: We are aware that the class struggle is gaining strength between the socialist forces and units of the revolutionary forces of the world fighting together against the forces of capitalism, reaction, and Zionism. We are sure that victory will be ours because history supports the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress.

We would like to use this opportunity to express our appreciation and sincere gratitude to you for the solidarity shown by the Hungarian people with the people of Yemen and with the just struggle of the Arab peoples. In expressing our satisfaction at the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our parties and peoples, we are confident that friendship will continue to steadily develop between our parties and governments and our cooperation will expand in all areas of life on the basis of proletarian internationalism and scientific socialism.

BILATERAL AIR SERVICE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

LD170453 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] A bilateral agreement on air service and a memorandum to the agreement has been signed between the governments of Poland and the United States at the Ministry of Transport in Warsaw. The agreement was negotiated for a period of 3 years and will come in force after ratification by the Council of Ministers. It will make it possible to undertake regular and charter flights between both states in a short period of time.

JARUZELSKI SETS UP GOVERNMENT, PRON WORKING TEAM

LD170729 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has set up a working team, composed of government and Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council representatives, to prepare proposals resulting from yesterday's joint meeting of the Government Presidium and the PRON National Council Executive Committee. The team is being led by Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The proposals will be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

PZPR POLITBURO TO CONVENE CC PLENUM MID-MAY

LD161900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] We have just received a report on today's session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo that evaluated the state of preparations of the 19th Central Committee plenum. It has been decided to convene the plenum for mid-May.

The Politburo examined the draft report entitled "The Place and the Tasks of the Intelligentsia in the Socialist Development of the PPR." Before the plenum, Politburo reports will be published on the situation among the intelligentsia concerning its living and working conditions and the most important tasks that are faced by the intelligentsia in the PPR. The documents take into consideration the results of consultations held in recent months in various circles of the intelligentsia with participation of representatives of the party leadership and the government.

The Politburo was also briefed on the state of preparations for the May Day celebrations, national celebrations of Victory Day, and the 40th anniversary of the return of the Western and northern territories to the PPR.

PZPR OFFICIAL ON FAILINGS OF SOME INTELLECTUALS

AU152005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Miroslaw Dackiewicz, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department: "A Contribution to the Discussion Before the 19th Plenum -- the Intelligensia and Raison d'Etat"]

[Excerpts] The discussion about our intelligentsia and its social role and civic duties has again become the top concern of journalism as attested to by a number of articles and statements, which have often been polemical.

The most frequent topic of this discussion is the profound frustration of sections of the Polish intelligentsia -- a frustration that is ideopolitical in nature and rooted in material considerations. As a rule, the tasks posed for the intelligentsia involve its duties vis-a-vis broadly conceived socioeconomic policy and national culture, but less attention is being paid to the intelligentsia's role in promoting social integration on the basis of a broad national accord. One of the most important aspects of implementing this national accord is the most extensive recognition of Polish foreign policy and of all those values that determine our present raison d'etat.

The intelligentsia is the main propagator of the image of the modern world. This is a result of its professional contacts and its skills to rightly comprehend and propagate an objective image of the phenomena in the world and the impact of these phenomena on the PPR's situation. In our history the intelligentsia has often failed to properly fulfill this task. Some sections of the intelligentsia have created nationalistic ideas and conservative attitudes, which were not free from chauvinistic trends. They have created these ideas and attitudes in the course of observing and interpreting the external world.

Other sections of the intelligentsia have drawn contrary conclusions from observing the world, trying to foist on other segments of our society cosmopolitan ideas that were not free from contempt for the fatherland and that stressed most strongly the admiration for all things foreign. Although not predominant in the Polish intelligentsia, both these tendencies failed to strengthen social integration around the values that are consistent with our state's real raison d'etat.

Our contemporary intelligentsia, which is mainly of worker-peasant origins, has begun to see its historical opportunities in our state's new political and constitutional shape. That is why it has backed our alliances and other basic principles of PPR foreign policy. We should remember that over one-third of our intelligentsia was born or went to school in the truly Polish territories, which the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements and the historic victory over German fascism gave us back. This intelligentsia has helped to strengthen patriotism, the Polish spirit, and the processes of national integration and unity.

The Polish people have always shown the necessary vigilance with regard to the dangers of revisionism and revanchism in the FRG and have seen our alliances not only as class and ideological alliances, but also as the basic guarantee of our national security.

Not so long ago this attitude made it possible to consolidate anew our intelligentsia, which, like the rest of our society, was an object of attacks and infiltration launched by the antisocialist forces -- the Confederation for an Independent Poland, the Social Self-Defense Committee, and Solidarity extremists -- that formulated the mad visions of Polish foreign policy undermining our alliances, promoting chauvinism and nationalism, trying to take the PPR out of the socialist community, looking for supposed friends among the forces of imperialism, and asserting (there were few cases of this, fortunately) that FRG revisionism and revanchism are fairy tales invented by the PPR authorities for the purpose of domestic propaganda.

Against this background, we should note attempts to weaken our people's consolidation around the overriding goals of PPR foreign policy. Although my thesis would have to be fully confirmed by extensive sociological research, it seems that mainly because of the damage done to Polish social consciousness by the forces hostile to the socialist PPR, a certain dangerous revaluation of the external threats surrounding the PPR has asserted itself among young Poles in the past few years.

This revaluation may undermine the consistently developed and consolidated Polish raison d'etat, weaken the acuteness of evaluations and, consequently, enfeeble the response to all the issues that in the past 40 years of People's Poland have constituted the raison d'etat for most of our countrymen.

It will be important for the coming 19th Central Committee plenum to include the issues brought up in this article in its discussion of and resolutions on all the issues connected with the place and role of the Polish intelligentsia because the importance of these issues extends beyond the present day and will not fail to make its impact on Poland's favorable future.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR COMMENTS ON INTELLIGENTSIA

AU151221 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Apr 85 p 5

[Interview with Professor Jozef Kadzielski, dean of the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences of the University of Warsaw, by Magda Janiszweska: "It Should Serve Society"; date and place not given; first paragraph is introduction]

[Excerpts] What is the modern intelligentsia, what problems is it struggling with, and how is it managing to solve them? With these questions I approached Professor Jozef Kadzielski, dean of the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences of Warsaw University.

Janiszewska: Professor, surely the problem of the intelligentsia has always been a topic frequently dealt with by Polish sociologists and cultural theoreticians, has it not?

Kadzielski: The greatest amount of work of a scientific nature on the subject of the intelligentsia after the war has been written by Professor Jozef Chalasinski and Jan Szczepanski. In the sixties, Chalasinski recognized that the intelligentsia in the old sense of the word meaning a separate social stratum had ceased to exist, and that its place had been taken by various specialized socioprofessional categories of people with higher education. In turn, Szczepanski was particularly interested in problems of definition. He too reached the conclusion that the intelligentsia had lost its meaning as a separate stratum of society and had disintegrated. Right now it is a collection of various professional categories involved in cultural creativity, work organization, and collective life.

Janiszewska: And what is your opinion on this subject?

Kadzielski: I agree with the view that the intelligentsia as a separate group within society has lost its raison d'etre. And right now it should not really be regarded this way. It is no longer a social stratum, and if we do regard it as a stratum, this only possesses a symbolic meaning as part of the three-tier structure of society: the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia.

Janiszewska: So what is the modern intelligentsia and what are its characteristics?

Kadzielski: This is difficult to describe in simple terms. Basically, it is assumed that people with higher education belong to the intelligentsia. Education as a criterion for belonging to this group possesses a historical nature -- during the partitions, when most of society was illiterate, people who stood out because of their level of knowledge were included among the intelligentsia. Therefore, it was enough to have secondary education to be a member of the intelligentsia.

Today, in the PPR we have 1.5 million people with higher education and about 6.5 million with secondary education -- and in the traditional sense of the word, these should be included among the intelligentsia.

The intelligentsia has succumbed to disintegration. Today it consists of people performing various social functions, and not only creative ones. One can therefore speak of a technological intelligentsia, a political one, military one, medical one, scientific one, and so on.

Janiszewska: One hears many accusations against the intelligentsia, whereby it is not shaping society's socio-ideological consciousness, has become passive, is alienated from the life of the nation....

Kadzielski: I think this matter is very complex. Not all categories of people in the intelligentsia must display the same degree of energy within the same sphere. The intelligentsia is a gathering of various specialized professional categories of people performing specified roles in society. The political intelligentsia, involved in the functioning of party and state institutions, is the most ideologically energetic group. Also energetic is that part of the intelligentsia inside sociopolitical organizations. I think the point is not that other groups should be as energetic as the political intelligentsia, for whom the shaping of social consciousness is the basic task. The point is that everyone should work in his specialized field as well as possible.

Janiszewska: The 19th PZPR CC Plenum, devoted to the intelligentsia, is approaching. What issues should be touched upon during it, and what concrete actions undertaken for the sake of this milieu?

Kadzielski: The range of material published prior to the plenum is very broad. In it, the intelligentsia is examined in various ways and regarded as a group that is performing exceedingly important socioprofessional, ideological, and political functions. Therefore one can say that the plenum will deal very broadly with its subject matter. I also think that while speaking about the intelligentsia at a party forum, it will not be examined spearately from the realities of professional work and daily life and in the context of the conditions it possesses and should possess in order to achieve its goals. After a certain time, long-lasting shortages create a dangerous aversion to work. So far, this aspect has not been dealt with satisfactorily. In my opinion, therefore, the plenum cannot avoid and will not avoid these difficult but important matters in its talks and resolutions.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS MEETING OF PZPR, ZSL, SD

AU152045 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 10 April, there was a meeting of the PZPR-ZSL-SD Commission for Cooperation. The following participated:

from the PZPR -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak;

from the ZSL -- Roman Malinowski, Jozef Kukulka, Roman Mackowski, and Boleslaw Struzek;

from the SD -- Edward Kowalczyk, Marek Wieczorek, Jan Fajecki, and Alfred Beszterda.

State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski also took part.

In addition, the following participated: Zenon Komender, chairman of the Pax Association; Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association; and Zbigniew Zielinski, chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union.

The participants discussed problems connected with the preparations for the PPR Sejm elections.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES MILITARY FRIENDSHIP RALLY

AU161211 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Apr 85 p 2

[Speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at the 11 April Warsaw Polish-Soviet military rally of friendship]

[Text] Dear and esteemed Soviet comrades-in-arms and friends, veterans of the battle of Lenino, colleagues in struggle and service, Kosciuszko soldiers, and dear young people:

On behalf of the Polish People's Armed Forces, I greet warmly and cordially Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense of the USSR, who is a greatly respected Soviet political activist, statesman, and outstanding commander.

I greet all the Soviet friends present here.

It is of symbolic importance that we have met here in the barracks of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division's First Prague Mechanized Regiment, which is the oldest unit of our Army, on the eve of that significant anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the great and historic victory over fascist Germany. This means that we are again together as we were during the gory battles with the Hitlerite aggressor along our common combat trail, which began in central Russia and ended in Berlin.

This trial was opened by the Kosciuszko Division soldiers in Smolensk territory in October 1943, when they launched that famous attack near Lenino. As the poet said, it was they who "won a stretch of the road leading to the fatherland," to an independent and socially equitable PPR. Opening our joint victorious combat trail, they were also first in laying the foundation stone of the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms.

History has confirmed the imperishability of this brotherhood. It has been proven that we were absolutely right in relying on our Soviet ally in our national liberation struggle. It was the great and mighty Soviet assault fronts, which included two Polish armies, independent tactical formations, and many units, that freed our country and played a decisive role in annihilating the Third Reich.

Dear Soviet comrades, your presence among the Polish soldiers on the eve of the 40th anniversary of our epoch-making victory attests to the invariably close and strong ties between our peoples and armies, and enriches our common traditions with new values. At the same time, your presence here is an eloquent testimony to the friendship between our soldiers, who are heirs of the frontline traditions of our joint battles.

Young comrades-in-arms, you are of that generation of soldiers who has been honored to serve in a division with the most magnificent combat record and with the best achievements in Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms.

One of the many examples of this is the fact that 242 Kosciuszko soldiers were awarded Soviet decorations for valor and courage during the Battle of Lenino, and that Private Wladyslaw Wysocki, the present patron of your division, was awarded the supreme decoration of Hero of the Soviet Union.

You are heirs to the finest patriotic and internationalist heritage. You have inherited from your combat predecessors the models and achievements of Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, which has forever been sealed with soldierly blood. Over 600,000 Soviet soldiers lost their lives in our country when fighting for its liberation. Our Armed Forces, too, suffered enormous losses in the fight for independence. All these soldiers will forever be gratefully remembered by us, because their dedication and supreme self-sacrifice gave birth to People's Poland.

The invaluable Soviet assistance for the incipient Polish People's Armed Forces was also a factor in our soldierly friendship and military cooperation. Our Soviet ally supplied weapons and technical equipment to our units during the war and placed at our disposal some 20,000 experienced officers as instructors. Together with the young Polish commanders trained in the Soviet military schools, they helped to organize, train, and lead in battle our regiments and divisions. This help enabled us to victoriously participate in the war against the Hitlerite aggressor and to develop our Army to a great extent.

"Today, the USSR," Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the Warsaw Military District accountability conference, "is the basic guarantee of our equitable borders. The unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties and close cooperation in all areas, including the invaluable brotherhood-in-arms between the Polish and Soviet Armies, are a great and unshakable foundation of our friendship."

Young friends, consolidating and developing this friendship and strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms between the Polish People's Armed Forces and the Soviet Army is a patriotic and internationalist duty of all the generations of soldiers, including your generation. You who are the sons and grandsons of the wartime soldiers have not only inherited, but also continue as our allied unity. You share responsibility for its development and for consolidating the near and distant future. Mindful of the glorious traditions of the Polish soldiers, you will fulfill this duty with dedication, dignity, and honor.

Esteemed Soviet guests and soldiers, because of the policy of confrontation followed by the United States and leading NATO countries in Europe, the international situation continues to be tense and peace is being seriously threatened.

That is why we continue to watch the development of the international situation so vigilantly and to keep such an attentive eye on the U.S. and NATO arms race, especially on the accelerated deployment of U.S. Eurostrategic missiles in Europe, on the intensification of research into weapons systems in space, and on the violent increase in funds to prepare the material basis of war. It is for the same reasons that we are concerned about the strong feature of growing revanchism and revisionism in the FRG.

All these activities are directed against our security and that of the socialist community countries and undermine the permanency of peace by attempts to upset the approximate balance of power between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and between the U.S. and the USSR.

The USSR, the PPR, and other socialist countries are doing all they can to ensure the lowest possible balance of power, as attested to by the many proposals to curb and reduce armaments.

The Soviet proposals, submitted in connection with the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on a moratorium on the production and deployment of offensive weapons in space, on freezing offensive strategic weapons, and on halting the deployment of the medium-range missiles in Europe, should be stressed. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on deploying nuclear missiles in Europe, announced by CPSU General Secretary M. Gorbachev a few days ago, is an outstanding confirmation of the USSR's peaceful aspirations.

These proposals are clear and honest, and their implementation would help consolidate peace, without diminishing the security of any side. That the U.S. has failed to assume a positive stance in this connection is indication enough of its true intentions and plans. We cannot help noticing this.

The PPR and the Polish People's Armed Forces continue to make the necessary contribution toward the task of strengthening the defense power of the socialist community and of enhancing the might of the Warsaw Pact, which is celebrating its 30th anniversary and whose backbone is the mighty Soviet Army. We will do all we can to improve our fraternal cooperation in military training in garrisons, and on testing grounds, and within the system of allied combat readiness. We will do this in the same way as when we fought shoulder to shoulder in the last war.

Dear Soviet comrades, your visit in our country and in the Polish People's Armed Forces is an eloquent confirmation of that comprehensive allied cooperation.

Esteemed Comrade Minister, please extend to the soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army the assurances of the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces that we are bound by friendship, which is cemented by the persevering and faithful service for our peoples and the great cause of peace and socialism, service inspired by our Marxist-Leninist parties.

Long live the leading forces of our peoples: the CPSU and the PZPR! Long live the Armed Forces of our countries: the Soviet Army and the Polish Armed Forces! Long live the brotherhood-in-arms of the Polish People's Armed Forces and the mighty Soviet Army!

USSR'S SOKOLOV ADDRESSES MILITARY RALLY

For ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI coverage of the 11 April speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, USSR defense minister, at a military rally in Warsaw, see the 17 April issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, East Europe section.

CZYREK ADDRESSES 'DAYS OF SOVIET CULTURE' OPENING

LD170857 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Speech by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at opening of "Days of Soviet Culture" at Warsaw's Wielki Theater -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, esteemed participants of the meeting: The inauguration of the "Days of Soviet Culture" in Poland this year occurs in special circumstances. Forty years ago, one of the final acts of the drama of World War II ended on our soil. In joint struggle against the Hitlerite Reich, a qualitatively new chapter in the history of our nations was written, the new territorial shape of our fatherland was formed within just and safe borders. The cornerstone was laid for the independent future of our nation, creating foundations for the program of systematic reconstruction in accordance with the socialist principles of social justice and equality.

The destroyed and carved-up Poland returned to life, creating basic conditions for the social and economic existence and at the same time participating in the great armed effort of the battle on all fronts of hundreds of thousands of our soldiers, our People's Army who, shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Soviet Army, contributed to smashing fascism on the road from Lenino to Berlin. It was given the privilege of participating in the historic victory parade in the capital of the USSR, whose decisive contribution to the victory earned the profound gratitude of the liberated countries and the respect of the nations of the world.

In those difficult and heroic times, the lasting alliance between the PPR and the USSR was formed, together with the strong feeling of solid friendship and brotherhood born in struggle and fortified by jointly spilled blood. Victory over fascism and the political and economic support gained by the PPR from the Land of the Soviets made it easier for our nation to last through the difficult postwar days, to reconstruct the horribly destroyed country and start the process of systematic transformations.

Our memory of the heroes of those historic times is full of respect. We think of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and about the anniversary of the Polish-Soviet agreement on friendship and cooperation on which the effective guarantees of the security and the role of the PPR in the system of postwar Yalta and Potsdam political and territorial order in Europe was founded. It was then, too, that our internationalist unity was born as was the will to defend the most significant human right and the right of all humanity: the right to live in peace, to work, and to fully develop culture.

Now, as 40 years ago, in the complicated and dangerous international situation, the USSR and the whole socialist community oppose militaristic concepts with principles of peaceful coexistence of states and nations, with a resolute defense of the right of all the people in the world to a secure future.

Culture was, and continues to be, one of the most important fields of mutual cooperation and friendship between the PPR and the USSR. The noble ideals of humanism and peace translated into the language of art have become the basis for lofty moral and esthetic values in our nation. These enrich the personality of human beings in the epoch of socialism, make it possible for them to satisfy them spiritual needs, and to manifest in social practice the best creative forces.

Through the communion with the great achievements of Soviet art and our own experience, we were constantly convinced that the struggle for the new culture that constitutes one of the fundamental goals of socialism means not just creation of new works of art but struggle for the new model of life, a new way of feeling and of understanding the world and human history. Polish culture, just as its Soviet counterpart, in times of socialist construction became the area of great social education and advancement.

May I express the hope that the "Days of Soviet Culture" in Poland will, at least to some extent, become an expression of our gratitude for the great warmth and hospitality we experienced everywhere last year when we attended the great and magnificently organized "Days of Polish Culture" in the USSR. May our days of culture be not just a special event but a permanent element of the cooperation and constant mutual enrichment of our cultures through the new values which deepen the feeling of brotherhood and friendship linking our parties and nations. We wish Soviet artists satisfaction and artistic achievements that will always be received by our society with great appreciation, gratitude, and warmth. [applause]

JARUZELSKI MEETS SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV

LD161222 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 16 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski today met here with CPSU CC Alternate Political Bureau Member, Soviet Minister of Culture Petr Demichev who leads an official delegation for the Soviet Culture Days in Poland.

The two evaluated the Polish-Soviet cultural cooperation, noted its diverse forms and its fast quantitative and qualitative development. They also pointed to possibilities and needs for the further expansion and improvement of these ties, which they described as an important factor of mutual knowledge enriched friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union. [sentence as received]

They also stated that close and lively contacts between people of culture and arts significantly contribute to the world intellectuals' struggle to preserve peace.

WORKER INSPECTORATE UNCOVERS 'IRREGULARITIES'

AU152057 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Jerzy Agm Salecki report: "An Inspectorate in the Interests of Citizens"]

[Excerpt] The appointment of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, the new social body, has its source in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Planning work on the inspectorate began in the fall of 1983.

In 1984 the PZPR Politburo dealt with its appointment, scope of activity, and organization. A special resolution on this issue was adopted by the 18th Central Committee Plenum. The first Worker-Peasant Inspectorate teams began work.

An assessment of the implementation of the 18th plenum resolution concerning the appointment of the inspectorate and a report on the results of controls over socialized and nonsocialized economic units in 13 voivodships were the subject of the Wednesday, 10 April session of the PZPR Central Committee Law and Order Commission, chaired by General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs. (Also taking part were: Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo cancandidate member and Central Committee secretary; Division General Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control; and Janusz Kubasiewicz, director of the PZPR Central Committee Administrative Department).

An answer to the question still asked recently -- Is the inspectorate necessary? -- could be found in the material presented. Here are examples: In Chelm Voivodship, 16 private trade premises were controlled, and price, financial, and paperwork misdemeanors and irregularities were discovered in 11. In Katowice Voivodship, the above ratio was 17 out of 36 trade premises. In only one rural district in Sieradz Voivodship, where there are 147 handicrafts shops formally in existence, controllers from the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate discovered that 60 percent of these premises remain inoperative and their owners, using their "firm," are carrying out other activities that are lucrative but often against the law.

In Bielsko-Biala Voivodship, a control of three firms run by emigre Poles revealed dishonesty, manipulation, and speculation; on the recommendation of the team from the inspectorate, the prosecutor ordered the detention of one of the directors of the "Marbet" firm. In all 13 voivodships, it was determined that private producers and traders are pushing up prices all the time, are failing to care for the quality of goods and services, do not concern themselves with proper documentation, and are unable to account for many transactions. In socialized enterprises, where controls covered work security and hygiene, a lot of neglect was discovered, as well as a frequent lack of responsibility by certain chiefs. The conclusions from these controls submitted to the Law and Order Commission session should bring about a steady improvement in the situation.

PZPR OFFICIAL VIEWS PARTY CADRE POLICY

AU161401 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Interview with Wladyslaw Honkisz, head of the PZPR Central Committee Cadre Department, by Jan Rusczyc: "Party Cadre Policy: Searching for the Best People"; date and place not given; first two grafs are TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Excerpts] The 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum adopted "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy" in October 1983.

We have interviewed W. Honkisz about the present results of this policy and about the problems of implementing its principles.

[Ruszczyc] People view party cadre policy in different ways. Most often they refer to it in connection with bad management, bad social discipline, and red tape. What is the present meaning of cadre policy?

[Honkisz] It is true that people are most interested in cadre policy, which, unfortunately, is the subject of many superficial views, rumors, and false generalizations. Party cadre policy also represents a large area of the political struggle against forces that would like to shift state, economic, and social cadres on behalf of the party and to its disadvantage. We still have a vivid recollection of the stream of lies and slanders that continued to be directed not so long ago at leading cadres and honest people dedicated to socialism.

In the period since the Ninth PZPR Congress, cadre policy has become a very crucial, important, and inseparable feature of party work. Our first task is the selection, deployment, and training of cadres, and our party aktivs and members are becoming increasingly aware of the need to observe the principle that the right person should be in the right place.

The entire process of renewal of our sociopolitical life and the task of economic reform pose exacting demands for our cadres. Managing cadres must now be able to manage in close cooperation with party organizations, trade union, and workers self-government bodies and must be aware of the social importance of their tasks.

[Ruszczyc] In all areas of the country's life the party continues to sponsor changes we call an extension of the social base of government. How does cadre policy affect this?

[Honkisz] That the party runs cadre policy does not mean that party members can enjoy privileges in the selection of cadres. What is decisive are qualifications, skills, and ideological and ethical attitude.

The best possible cadre decisions should ensure that responsible posts are offered to the best of the best -- to the people tested in action and those who are able to guarantee an effective implementation of tasks mapped out by the party program -- tasks that are the common goal of all party and nonparty Poles mindful of the country's good.

[Ruszczyc] Party resolutions and statements made by activists are full of proposals that managing and responsible posts should be more boldly entrusted to young people. Is this so in practice?

[Honkisz] We attach special importance to entrusting managing posts to young people on an extensive scale. I wish to stress that the fact that a candidate for a management post is young is not a privilege but just an additional advantage. While creating a favorable climate for young cadres, we must place exacting demands on them.

Between the beginning of 1980 and mid-May 1984 the Central Committee and local party bodies recommended over 14,000 persons below 35 for management positions. This was 37.2 percent of all persons appointed to management positions. This ratio continues to increase from year to year, which means that the trend to employ young, talented, and promising people continues.

[Ruszczyc] An extensive review of managing cadres in state administration and in state and socialized organizational units is continuing. At the same time, a similar review of the party apparatus is taking place for the second time. What is the purpose of this?

[Honkisz] The basic purpose is to update opinions about the adaptability of people at their posts and to determine who deserves promotion and who is unfit for his post.

In line with the requirements of the present time, this year's review enables us to verify the model solutions we have employed and to improve things that, regarding cadre policy, are still not up to standard in many cases. For example, this is so with the flow of cadres between the party apparatus and the state apparatus and with the process of creating cadre reserves.

All voivodships now possess such reserves for the party apparatus, but not all of them possess them for the state administrative bodies, the economy, and the cooperative movement. Cadre reserves are not staffed in every center with the best possible people. Cadre reserves that are recruited in a considered manner, that are open to changes, and that are subjected to periodical reviews should be the most important source of candidates for managing posts.

It is still too early to speak of the results of this review, which we regard as an important instrument of improving cadre policy and as help in the best possible exploitation of the energy and patriotism of our people.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH GDR -- Economic cooperation between Poland and the GDR in the years 1986-1990 has been discussed during 3 days of talks between deputy chairmen of central planning bodies of both states, which ended in Warsaw. According to adopted decisions, there will be a considerable increase of trade in comparison with the current 5-year period, particularly in electro-engineering and chemical industries. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 12 Apr 85 LD]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CEAUSESCU TO CANADA

Talks With Mulroney

AU160752 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2221 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa AGERPRES 15/4/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu met on Monday, April 15 with Brian Mulroney, prime minister of Canada.

Premier Brian Mulroney showed that it was a great pleasure for the Canadian Government as well as for himself to welcome President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Canada, highlighting that their visit goes down as a highly important moment in the evolution of fine relations between the two countries and peoples. The Canadian premier also expressed his satisfaction at meeting the Romanian head of state and at exchanging opinions on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the invitation to visit Canada and for the hospitality extended to them, showing that he saw in it an expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship the two peoples nurture for each other. President Nicolae Ceausescu also conveyed a cordial salute to the Canadian Government and expressed his belief that new opportunities would be identified to boost the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Canada, between the two peoples. He pointed out that the manysided development of Romanian-Canadian ties accorded with the interests of both countries and peoples, their progress and prosperity, and the promotion of peace and understanding among nations.

During the interview opinions were exchanged at length on current international issues, especially on disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, the halting of the dangerous course of events toward scission and war.

At the end of the interview, prior to official talks in plenum, the conviction was expressed that Romania and Canada, though countries with different social systems, can make through an ever closer collaboration an active contribution to improving the international situation, and to constructively solving the major problems facing mankind nowadays.

After the interview, official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney continued in a large framework, as the other Romanian officials and members of the Canadian Government attended.

Beside Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, attending this round of talks were for Romania Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei and other officials, and for Canada Charles Joseph Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, Patricia Carney, minister of energy, mines and resources, James Francis Kelleher, minister of external commerce, and other officials.

During the talks President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney exchanged views on the development state and prospects of Romanian-Canadian ties.

The Romanian head of state and the Canadian premier pointed out with satisfaction that the economic bonds between Romania and Canada had followed a steadily ascending course in recent years, and agreed to work so as they should develop still more in the years to come.

Taking the results which have been scored so far and the potential of the two countries economy as a basis, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney discussed a number of specific ways apt to impart a sustained rate to the Romanian-Canadian cooperation, provide for the further expansion and deepening of mutually advantageous collaboration, the increase and diversification of commercial exchanges, the growth of economic cooperation on the basis of long-term agreements, and in the form of joint companies included both in Romania and Canada and in their countries. Furthermore, the need was underscored to intensify links in science, technology and other spheres.

The conviction was expressed that the manysided development of ties between the two countries corresponded to the Romanian and Canadian peoples' wish and aspirations for peace and progress, also playing a positive role in the international life, in the establishment of a lasting climate of confidence and collaboration among all states, whatever their sociopolitical system, in the promotion of detente, trust and productive collaboration among nations.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteeem and understanding. After the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu attended a luncheon offered by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Participating were Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, the other members of the Romanian delegation to the talks, as well as Charles Joseph Clark, Patricia Carney, James Francis Kelleher and other Canadian officials.

On that occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney continued to exchange opinions on the ways and possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Canadian relations as well as on major aspects of the international situation.

Joint willingness was restated to boost and deepen the collaboration between Romania and Canada on various planes, to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the international arena, in the interests of both peoples, of world peace and collaboration. The luncheon passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Receives U.S. Foundation Head

AU161439 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa (AGERPRES) 16/4/1985 -- On Tuesday in the morning President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Ottawa Arthur Schneier, president of the U.S. "Appeal for Consciousness" Foundation.

Arthur Schneier wished Romania's president successes in his Canadian visit, which he considered an important event which expressed the Romanian state's concern to permanently expand its cooperation with all the states, irrespective of their social system.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that, owing to its results, the Canadian visit will go down as two countries' contribution to the promotion of a climate of confidence, security and broad collaboration among nations, to the constructive resolution of the problems of our epoch.

Meets Canadian Energy Officials

AU160958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0916 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa (AGERPRES) 16/4/1985 -- On April 15 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Canadian minister of energy, mines and resources, Patricia Carney, at his official residence in Ottawa.

Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation, Carol Dina, adviser to the Romanian president, Emilian Rodean, Romania's Ottawa ambassador, participated.

Also participating were I. Tellier, deputy minister of energy, mines and resources of Canada, S. Probyn, ministerial adviser, James Donnely, president of the 'Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.', Jack Howett, president of the 'Candu Industries', Jacques Simard, Canadian ambassador to Bucharest.

During the talks held on the occasion the sides highlighted the good relations established between Romania and Canada, that find an expression in the continuous development of the economic collaboration and cooperation, of the industrial, technological, scientific and other exchanges in domains of mutual interest, a context in which also falls the Romanian-Canadian collaboration in the peaceful use of the atomic energy.

The sides also pointed out the joint resolve to promote new, superior forms of cooperation, including the setting up of joint societies, and highlighted possibilities to expand and diversify the mutual exchanges in such important domains as the raw materials, power engineering, machine building and the application of advanced technologies, on third markets included. [as received]

During the talks the sides pointed out the need for the Romanian-Canadian economic relations to be based on long-term agreements apt to make them lasting and stable. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Speech, Luncheon at Parliament

AU170759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2111 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa (AGERPRES) 16/4/1985 -- On Thursday afternoon, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu called at the Canadian Parliament headquarters where they met with the speaker of the Senate, Guy Charbonneau, and the speaker of the House of Commons, John Bosley.

In the rotunda of the parliaments edifice, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu signed the honory book where the visit of the Romanian peoples distinguished messengers was registered as an outstanding event.

The two parliamentary leaders gave a luncheon in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. During the luncheon Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Commons addressed the attendance.

The luncheon passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Receives Ambassadors

AU170803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa (AGERPRES) 16/4/1985 -- On Thursday morning at the Government Palace of Ottawa, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu, together with the governor-general of Canada, Jeanne Sauve, received the diplomatic heads of mission accredited to Canada.

The ambassadors of numerous countries extended wishes of success for the visit to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu raised a glass of champagne together with the diplomatic heads of mission with whom they conversed in a cordial atmosphere. [sentence as received] The Romanian head of state was conveyed warm salutes on behalf of the heads of state and government represented by the ambassadors, as well as the expression of their wish to develop the ties of friendship and cooperation between Romania and their countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked the ambassadors accredited to Ottawa to convey his friendly salute and the best wishes to their heads of state and government.

Attends Official Dinner

AU160753 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0652 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa AGERPRES 16/4/1985 -- An official dinner was given at the Government Palace in Ottawa by Governor-General Jeanne Sauve of Canada, and M. Maurice Sauve, in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu. The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, other officials accompanying Romanias president.

Attending for Canada were Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his wife, Mila Mulroney, other officials. During the dinner that passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, Romanias president and the governor-general of Canada made toasts which were followed with keen interest by the attendance.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

AU111623 Bucharest SCIENTIA in Romanian 9 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] Ottawa, 8 Apr AGERPRES -- The proceedings of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada are continuing in Toronto. The representatives of various communist and workers parties have conveyed greeting messages.

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warm comradely greetings and best wishes for success in the proceedings were conveyed to the participants in the proceedings of the Congress of the Communist Party of Canada, all the Communists, and the Canadian working people, the message was conveyed by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Collegium.

The message stressed the deep interest and feelings of solidarity with which the Romanian Communists follow the activity carried out by the Communist Party of Canada in defending the fundamental rights of the masses and for promoting a process of social changes in keeping with the aspirations for democracy, progress, and a higher level of civilization of the Canadian people. We take this opportunity -- the message further reads -- to express our satisfaction with the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation existing between the RCP and the Communist Party of Canada, relations based on full equality, respect for the right of each party to draft its domestic and foreign policy and its strategy and revolutionary tactics according to the historical national, and social conditions prevailing in its own country. We are convinced that the continuous development of the friendly relations between our parties will make a contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Canadian Communist parties and to expanding the good relations between Romania and Canada, the cause of peace, security, and cooperation among nations.

The message pointed out that last year the Romanian people celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, the 13th RCP Congress took place, and on 17 March 1985 the elections for deputies to the Grand National Assembly were held, events which occasioned the examination of the outstanding results achieved in all fields of activity.

The development of events demonstrates that we are passing through a decisive stage for the future of mankind, and that people are faced with the problem of either continuing the arms race -- which would inevitably lead to a nuclear catastrophe -- or of halting this dangerous trend and resuming the policy of detente and ensuring peace.

The RCP believes that everything possible must be done to join the efforts of all progressive and realistic forces and the forces of all people and firmly promote a policy of peace, disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and to defend the people's vital right to existence and life.

Taking into consideration the development of the economic crisis and particularly the serious economic situation of developing countries, it is necessary to take a new and realistic stand regarding the issues of development and elimination of gaps, finding equitable solutions to the problems of foreign debts, and promoting decisive actions aimed at establishing a new international economic order.

Our party believes that in resolving all problems facing mankind, one has to start from the unswerving observance of the principles of interstate relations.

Within this framework, particular importance is attached to understanding and cooperation, based on quality and mutual respect between communist parties and socialist and social-democratic parties, other workers and democratic forces in the struggle for freedom and national independence, detente, cooperation, peace, and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

In conclusion, the message expressed the wish for complete success in implementing the decisions to be endorsed by and the future activity of the Communist Party of Canada carried out in the interests of the working people, and the cause of peace, security, progress, and socialism.

GIOSAN RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMAN ACKERMAN

AU161923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/4/1985 -- On April 6, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received Gary L. Ackerman, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the interview, real possibilities were shown to exist of further expanding and diversifying Romanian-U.S. links. The substantial contribution was also underscored which the Grand National Assembly and the U.S. Congress can make to deepening the relations and cooperation between Romania and the United States of America, to solving the major problems of the contemporary age.

SCHOLARS, BUSINESSMEN DISCUSS CEMA COOPERATION

AU161335 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG) -- Commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is expected to reach the value of 74 billion dollars in the 1986-90 period. This was estimated at the just ended consultations here on Yugoslavia-CMEA cooperation in which some 150 scholars and businessmen from Yugoslavia took part. The gathering was organized to mark the 20th anniversary of Yugoslavia-CEMA cooperation.

Discussed were basic directions in the further development and promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the nine-nation CMEA.

It was pointed out that quality, prices and other economic parameters would have a growing importance in cooperation among partners.

Yugoslavia can in a considerably larger measure and with a better quality get included in development and research projects within the CMEA, it was also emphasized.

GUYANA PRESIDENT VISITS; MEETS WITH LEADERS

Holds Talks With Djuranovic

LD151742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, had talks in Belgrade today with Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who arrived in Yugoslavia yesterday on a friendly official visit which is to last several days. President Burnham is staying in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. The first round of talks between the leaders of Yugoslavia and Guyana included bilateral relations -- particularly in the economic sphere -- the international situation, and the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Both sides fully concurred in the assessment that relations between the SFRY and Guyana are characterized by a similarity of views on international issues and that these relations have been evolving on lasting and firm bases. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the joint actions of the SFRY and Guyana in the international sphere, particularly in regard to the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and the Group of 77. However, they noted the lack of sufficient cooperation between the two countries on an economic level, where real possibilities exist for [word indistinct] development. The need was stressed for increased involvement by Yugoslav economic organizations in [words indistinct].

It was stressed that there was great interest on the part of Yugoslav organizations in economic cooperation in order to exploit the existing possibilities.

During the talks on the international situation, the two sides noted that greater activity was needed on the part of the entire international community to overcome the existing situation, characterized by hotbeds of crises, tense relations between the superpowers, and the difficult economic situation of the developing countries. They also pointed out that the international community should develop a strong influence to bring about a more favorable situation in international relations and to put a halt to the tendency for solutions to be sought at the expense of third parties.

They said there had been positive moments in the development of international cooperation, particularly in the light of the Geneva negotiations and the announced new contracts between the superpowers. The wish was expressed that this might be their long-term approach. The two sides also positively assessed the striving of European countries to expand mutual cooperation, and in particular stressed the importance of continuity in relations on the basis of the CSCE from Madrid, via Belgrade, to Stockholm.

Both sides noted that the present situation demanded increased activity on the international level from the nonaligned countries. In this connection, they pointed out the importance the forthcoming meetings in New Delhi and a ministerial conference in Luanda would have. They stressed that the nonaligned countries should devote even more attention to economic problems, because neglecting this issue on would weaken the position of movements in developing countries. It was also noted that the nonaligned countries should become involved in the crucial current issues on the basis of the fundamental and original principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Meets With Sukrija

LD161528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks this morning with Forbes Burnham, chairman of the People's National Congress (PNC) and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The meeting took place in a very warm and friendly atmosphere, which is characteristic of the traditionally good relations between the two parties and countries. On this occasion, it was pointed out that there are opportunities for even richer and more substantive relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PNC on the broadest basis and for ties between the sociopolitical organizations in the two friendly, nonaligned countries.

While exchanging opinions, it was stressed that cooperation represents a vital component in developing good overall bilateral relations. Pointing to the difficult international situation, President Ali Sukrija and Forbes Burnham laid particular stress upon the need for even greater involvement through cooperation between the parties and movements in the nonaligned and developing countries for effectively resolving international economic and political problems, which other progressive and democratic forces in the world are also striving ford.

Both sides expressed their adherence to the authentic principles and goals of the nonaligned policy, which represents the sole alternatives for all who advocate peace, independence, and economic and social progress. Attention was also drawn to the need to introduce a new international economic order and to improve the catastrophic economic and social situation in the majority of developing countries, especially in Africa. Full support was given to the efforts of the peoples of Central America to preserve their national sovereignty and independent development, and pleasure was expressed for the actions of the Contadora Group in seeking a peaceful solution to the problems in that region.

President Ali Sukrija also spoke about the current development of our socialist self-managing society, the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the leading role of and activities of the LCY in society, the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, and the LCY's international activities.

Considerable attention was devoted to the differing paths of developing a socialist society, and stress laid upon the right of each party to develop according to the specific conditions and according to the principles of full responsibility to each party or movement for its own working class and people.

President Burnham of the PNC spoke in some detail about the role of the party in the social and material socialist transformation of Guyana in accordance with the specific conditions in the country while relying upon its own forces. He also touched upon Guyana's activities in the Nonaligned Movement, the current state of affairs in the Caribbean, and the development ofthe situation on the broader international political stage.

Taking part in the talks were Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; R. Jackson and Dr van West-Charles, members of the PNC General Council; and others.

Resumes Talks With Djuranovic

LD171021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1955 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and their aides held talks in Belgrade today on international economic problems, the Near East crisis and the Iran-Iraq war. Great similarity of views was displayed on the issues discussed.

Accord was expressed in the approach to international economic problems, especially on the problems of debts and protectionism. Djuranovic and Burnham pointed out the anachronistic nature of the present international monetary and finance system, which had reached an impasse because of the developed countries' stubborn efforts to preserve their privileged position. The position of the developing countries, it was stated, is increasingly more difficult and is assuming growing political dimensions and threatening the independence and sovereignty of the developing countries, which are exposed to mounting pressures. The present international economic system is also untenable because of the growing introduction of elements of ideology and politics in it and this also further aggravates the already difficult position of the developing countries.

Djuranovic and Burnham agreed that it is vital to enhance efforts to find a way out of the present unfavorable situation. This could be achieved primarily because of the developed and developing countries' interdependence, but the right road is that of dialogue and not of confrontation, the road of searching for what both sides have in common and what is in their common interests.

The two presidents also considered individual steps in that direction, such as the idea of holding an international conference on world finances and other actions. This calls for an active attitude by the developing countries, it was noted during the talks.

In dealing with the hotbeds of crisis in the world, Djuranovic and Burnham perceived new elements in the Near East crisis. They pointed out the need to preserve the basic principles to which Yugoslavia and Guyana strictly adhere. These are the demand for the Israeli's immediate withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

During the talks, it was noted that it is regrettable that there are no fresh positive elements in the Iran-Iraq war despite the recent efforts exerted by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and the Nonaligned Movement.

It was stated that fresh efforts have to be exerted in order to resolve the conflict in keeping with the legitimate interests of the peoples of both countries.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, acquainted the visitor with certain aspects of Yugoslav foreign policy. He stressed that Yugoslavia's relations with the great powers are developing comprehensively and successfully on the basis of mutual respect.

At the end of the talks, both sides noted the high degree of identity of views on international problems and on measures aimed at promoting bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic field.

Leaves Belgrade for Zagreb

LD170935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0836 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, left Belgrade for Zagreb today for a several-day visit to the SR of Croatia. During his stay in the SSR of Croatia, the president of Guyana will hold talks with the highest-ranking personalities of the republic's sociopolitical life and visit Pula and Brioni.

President Burnham and his aides were seen off with the highest honors at Belgrade airport today by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Also present were Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other personalities of our country's social and political life.

During his 3-day stay in Belgrade President Burnham twice held talks with Veselin Djurnaovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and also met with Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other personalities. The members of the Guyanese delegation also had a series of meetings with Yugoslav businessmen to discuss the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries. During those talks, both sides expressed the desire to consolidate mutual links and contacts, particularly in the economic field.

SUKRIJA, PCE'S IGLESIAS BEGIN OFFICIAL TALKS

LD170458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2025 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 16 (TANJUG) -- Official talks between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency President Ali Sukrija and Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Spain Gerardo Iglesias, who is currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia, started here today.

The PCE secretary-general today visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre and laid a wreath on the grave of the Yugoslav leader. He also toured the Ivo Lola Ribar machine factory in the Belgrade suburb of Zeleznik.

Ali Sukrija gave a dinner this evening in honour of the guest from Spain.

SERBIA LC COMMISSION DISCUSSES NATIONAL EQUALITY

LD170919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- A conference on the subject of "The Serbia LC in the Realization of National Equality and in the Struggle Against Nationalism" will be held in mid-May. The conference will be prepared by the Marxist Center of the Serbia LC Central Committee and the Commission for Development of Internationality Relations of the Serbia LC Central Committee.

This was stated at a meeting held by the Commission for Development of Internationality Relations today. The intention is to analyze some of the basic characteristics, causes, and champions of the nationalist policy and ideology.

The Serbia LC Central Committee is also scheduled to hold a session this November to discuss the LC's tasks in the struggle for the further development of internationality relations on the basis of socialist self-management. All these and other activities are part of the preparations for the November Serbia LC Central Committee session.

The introductory report by Avdo Turkmanovic and the contributions made to the discussion by Zika Radojlovic, Milan Markovic, Ejup Musovic, Dragoljub Rodojcic, Radmila Popovic, Miroslav Djordjevic, Husein Mustafic, Stipan Kopilovic, Rados Vojvodic, Radica Djuric and Rasim Hiseni were dominated by three issues: emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, activities of the religious communities, and the role of the young generation in the struggle for the development of internationality relations.

It was stated that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure from Albanian nationalism and irredentism is one of the most important questions and imposes a direct burden on the existing situation in and the further development of internationality relations in the SR of Serbia and the whole of Yugoslavia. So long as this process continues, no positive assessment can be made of the political and security situation and of the state of internationality relations in Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia and in Yugoslavia, as has already been stressed during the all-party discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. It was suggested that an analysis be made of all the specific steps taken in this connection in the Kosovo LC, the Serbian LC and the LCY.

Emigration has completely changed the national population structure in Kosovo in the last 15 years. The percentage of Serbs in the province dropped from 23.32 in 1961 to 13.2 in 1981, and that of Montenegrins in the same period from 3.9 to 1.7.

Steps have been taken to eliminate crude forms of pressure on the Serbs and Montenegrins, but they are still applied and are accompanied by the growing application of perfidious forms of pressure ranging from irregularities in allocating apartments and jobs to insistence on a knowledge of the Albanian language being compulsory, even when it is not necessary.

It is vital to halt the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins forced to emigrate as a result of pressures imposed on them, to intensify the return of the individuals and families who emigrated from Kosovo, and to create the necessary conditions for the more extensive free circulation of the population throughout Yugoslavia. This calls for the adoption of numerous measures ranging from an energetic struggle against all forms of pressure to binding all the municipalities of Kosovo to prepare specific plans for the return of the non-Albanian population. There is also a need for other actions requiring the involvement of all subjective forces throughout the country. However, in many places in Yugoslavia, the performance of tasks defined in the platform on Kosovo, especially with regard to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, are not viewed as their "own" tasks. This indicates the need for the LC's intensified activity in this sphere.

Also discussed at the session was the increasingly open and intensified activity of the religious communities in spheres that are not in the least religious. Some of them want to present themselves as the sole genuine guardians of national culture and "national life." This is illustrated by the activities of some of the clergy in the Serbian Orthodox church aimed at "protecting" the Serbs and Serbian culture, as well as by the activities of some of the clergy of the Catholic Church aimed at rallying the Catholics and spreading clericonationalism.

During today's discussion, these phenomena were described as very dangerous, and particularly dangerous when they originate in the ranks of the Catholic and Orthodox churches. The church is trying to "prove itself" as an "equal partner" of the sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs in various spheres, including employment.

The activities of certain circles in the Islamic communities have also been intensified, expecially with regard to the opening of religious schools, as well as those of other religious communities and sects. This takes the form of their interference in efforts to settle disputes, in funerals and weddings, and even in political questions that have nothing to do with religion.

The fact that there are more and more believers among the young and that young people in towns in particular are the "target" for certain circles in the religious communities deserves particular attention. All these considerations inspired the Serbia LC Central Committee's Commission for Internationality Relations to pay particular attention to the communists' tasks this year in the struggle against clericonationalism.

At the commission's session, it was stressed that a significant amount of joint work has been done in connection with these issues by the corresponding commissions of the Kosovo and Vojvodina Provincial LC Committees, and that this should manifest itself even more fully during the preparations of the Serbia LC Central Committee session on the LC's tasks in the struggle for the further development of internationality relations on the basis of socialist self-management.

TWO INTERROGATED IN ZAGREB TERRORIST TRIAL

LD162321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Zagreb, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Zdravko Kasalo, 26, the second defendant in the group of 11 persons charged with hostile activities, was interrogated before the Zagreb District Court Grand Council today. Zdravko Kasalo, a private electrician from Sesvete, is charged with joining the group to carry out acts of terrorism and with receiving, concealing, and transporting hostile propaganda, arms, ammunition, and explosive devices on several occasions.

Just as the first defendant, Bagic, from whom he received material in the course of his hostile activities, he denied statements made in the indictment and said, inter alia, that politics did not interest him at all and that he was not in the habit of discussing things of that kind. He also stated that his memory had recently "deteriorated," which, he said, could be due to a brain concussion when he was 13.

Kasalo expressed surprise at being described as a terrorist in the indictment and at being associated with an Ustasha organization. Judge Ilija Ivanic asked him how else he could be described in view of the fact that explosive devices, ammunition, and hostile propaganda had been found in his car.

During his interrogation, Kasalo stated that he "did not know" what was in the bags he was safeguarding after receiving them from Filip Bagic.

The third defendant, Luka Joldzic, 36, private tradesman from Zagreb, was also interrogated today. He is charged with preparing acts of terrorism and hostile propaganda and assisting others in their terrorist activities. He rejected the charges in the indictment and insisted that he "has never concerned himself with politics." He insisted that he did not know what the other defendants had left in his "safekeeping."

SUNDIC SEES NO QUICK CHANGES IN ALBANIAN POLICY

LD161509 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Here is our topical foreign policy commentary. The new Albanian leader, Ramiz Alia, asserted at Enver Hoxha's funeral yesterday that he would follow his predecessor's policy in every respect, including the policy toward Yugoslavia. Milika Sundic is at the microphone.

[Sundic] There is no doubt that Albania will continue to follow the policy of Enver Hoxha even after his death. This could be concluded from the text of the announcement issued by the Albanian leadership in connection with Hoxha's death, and in particular from the speech by Ramiz Alia, the new first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party, at Hoxha's funeral yesterday in Tirana. Ramiz Alia numbered among Hoxha's virtues and merits everything that characterized Enver Hoxha's policy, first and foremost its anti-Yugoslav orientation. In effect, Ramiz Alia swore before Hoxha's catafalque that like his predecessor, he would continue the policy of interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs in the name of defending the allegedly threatened national and democratic rights of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

To put it frankly, nothing else could have been expected of Ramiz Alia, at least not when he had only just taken up his new post, which was obviously intended for him even during Hoxha's lifetime.

If the way things have begun are any indication of the way they will continue, everything points to the conclusion that the Albanian leadership will adhere to Enver Hoxha's line in every respect at both the domestic and international levels. However, despite this, Yugoslavia will continue striving not to give the Albanian leadership any grounds for anti-Yugoslav attacks, conscious of the fact that such a policy can only damage the interests of the two countries and of peace in this part of the world.

Of course Yugoslavia does not accept, nor will it ever accept, Albanian assaults against its independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity; the Albanian leadership decided on this policy long ago despite the fact that it does not correspond to its national interest.

Unfortunately, in his speech at Enver Hoxha's funeral, Ramiz Alia did not say a single word about the need to maintain good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia, by which they in effect informed us, and not just us, that Albanian policy would not change under his leadership.

Of course, at this moment no one knows how the internal processes in Albania will develop or to what extent the new Albanian leadership will adhere to its policy of isolation from the rest of the world. However, the worst thing would be for anyone outside, whomever it might be, to try to seek grounds for interference in Albania's internal affairs through Enver Hoxha's death. Regardless of what policy Albania conducts on the internal and international levels, this cannot be grounds for anyone to behave toward Albania in a manner that contradicts international norms.

Only such a policy toward Albania can lead to positive changes in that country. In all probability, changes cannot be expected in the near future, but are nevertheless possible. After all, practice has shown that some other countries in similar situations have started to open up to the world, and -- most importantly -- have not been wrong in doing so. Perhaps at some stage the Albanian leadership will also start out on that path. True, caution is required even in such a case, for the stamp of Enver Hoxha's rule will not be easily erased, even under the assumption that forces exist in Albania who desire it.